The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 138.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The National Sangerfest will commence in Cleveland next Monday.

—An unknown man jumped from the St. Louis bridge yesterday, and was drowned.

—The Wisconsin Editors and Publishers Association is holding a Convention in Milwaukee.

—Henri Rochefort arrived in Queenstown yesterday. He was hooted by a mob collected on the wharf.

—E. G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

—The President has nominated John L. Cadwalader, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

—A Convention of the Butter and Egg Association of the United States will be held in Indianapolis to-day.

—The annual convention of the Episcopal Church of the diocese of Wisconsin began in Milwaukee yesterday.

—A German named Charles Kampfer, aged sixty-two years, committed suicide in Cleveland on Monday by hanging.

—Two editors of San Francisco exchanged eight shots yesterday. The principals escaped unhurt, but a passing boy was injured.

—From seventy to eighty thousand people are in destitute circumstances in Louisiana, occasioned by the overflow of the Mississippi river.

—Dr. Valentine Lammersman, a young physician of Cleveland, was drowned last Monday evening in Lake Erie by the capsizing of a small boat.

—An election riot occurred in San Luis Potosi Mexico, on May 29th. One of the electors was killed by a soldier. The Government troops quelled the disorder.

—A letter from Demarara, West Indies, says: The business establishments of Ramsey, Hill & Co., Irving, McArthur & Co., and M. F. Comacho, were burned May 23d, involving a loss of over $500,000; fully insured.

—St. Louis is making grand preparations to celebrate the opening of the Mississippi river railroad bridge at that point on the 4th of July. President Grant has consented to be present, and will formally open the bridge.

—A dispatch from Springfield (Ills.) says there is a rumor there that the Supreme Court now in session at Mt. Vernon has rendered a decision in the Chicago tax cases, involving the right to tax the capital stock of corporations. The report is that the Court holds that the assessment of capital stock in the manner authorized by the Legislature and made by the State Board of Equalization is unconstitutional and void. It is also reported that the Supreme Court has declared the so-called "grab law" of 1869 in reference to railroads unconstitutional.

SPECIMEN AMERICAN HIGHWAY.

Over the Pennsylvania Railroad by Daylight

Probably the best specimen of an American highway to be found anywhere is the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburgh and New York. In solidity of construction, superiority of bridge architecture, and smoothness of track, it is unrivaled. Throughout its entire length it is laid with a double track of steel rails, weighing sixty seven pounds to the yard. These rails are fastened on oak ties, imbedded in broken stone ballast, with splice-joints between the ties, and so arranged that the connection on one side comes opposite to the centre of the rail on the other, thus preventing the uncomfortable and monotonous jar experienced on tracks constructed according to the ordinary plan. The rolling-stock is as near perfection as human ingenuity and skill has, up to the present time, been able to make it. Locomotives and cars are alike built by the Company in their own shops, and in the details of material, design and finish combine the highest excellence attainable. To all this is added a rigid policy of management, exacting the utmost care and courtesy from employes of every grade, and the application of those effective safeguards—the Westinghouse air-brake and the block-signal system—showing that whatever can be accomplished for the safety of travelers has been done on this great line of roadway.

This high standard of excellence having been reached, the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad feel warranted in taking another advance step for the special benefit of through travel, and on the 1st of June commenced running a fast daylight train from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and New York, with close connections, at Harrisburg, for Baltimore and Washington, on the following schedule:

Leave Pittsburg,	7.25 A. M.
Leave Altoona,	11.28 A. M.
Leave Harrisburg,	3.25 P. M.
Arrive Baltimore,	6.55 P. M.
Arrive Washington,	7.02 P. M.
Arrive Philadelphia,	6.40 P. M.
Arrive New York,	9.30 P. M.

The magnificent run of four hundred and forty-four miles between Pittsburgh and New York is made with but three stoppages,—the first, of only five minutes, at Altoona, after a stretch of one hundred and seventeen miles; the second, of twenty minutes for dinner, at Harrisburg, after an unbroken dash of one hundred and thirty-two miles, and the third and last, of only five minutes, at Philadelphia, after a run of one hundred and five miles, leaving a single stretch of ninety miles across New Jersey to destination. No time being lost in stopping, the wonderful locomotive-engines work away with the regularity of fixed machinery,—taking their supply of water from the track-tanks as they go, and carrying their fuel with them; and the time is made by uniformity of progress more than by an increased rate of speed. The train is made up of Pullman parlor cars and the best of the Company's day coaches, all splendidly upholstered, mounted on combination springs, and furnished with plate-glass windows, through which the landscape can be distinctly seen.

And here comes in the great charm of this daylight ride through Pennsylvania, for the train leaves Pittsburgh at a quarter before eight in the morning and reaches Philadelphia at a quarter before seven in the evening. It is no new thing to say that the scenery on the line of the Pennsylvania road is beautiful, and, in many places, grand. Every American who travels or reads has seen or heard of it, and the pencils of many artists have labored lovingly to portray, for popular gratification, the attractions of the Allegheny mountains; the Juniata, Susquehanna, and Conemaugh rivers, and the wonderful agricultural vales of Lancaster and Chester counties, through which this road runs. Long sweeps of wooded hills; lofty mountains and dark ravines; picturesque valleys opening into each other; sparkling and placid waters; wide, rolling pastoral landscapes, follow in rapid succession. A clang of the bell, sinking away in the rush of the train, signals town after town and village after village. The dusty turnpike, the winding canal, and the shaded by-roads are crossed and passed in a flash. Oh, on, on, goes this tireless train, over a clear track, carrying the traveler by a panorama, the like of which can be found nowhere else on this continent, and probably not in the world. After having breakfasted in the Mississippi valley and dined at the capital of Pennsylvania, the passenger finds himself seated at supper in the metropolis of New York, where the Atlantic throbs and swells in its ceaseless activity.

A few years ago the man who should have predicted such a ride would have been pronounced utterly and hopelessly insane. Not even the most sanguine enthusiast on railroads, when their construction was commenced, dreamed of overcoming distance at such a rate; and it is only because of the perfection of machinery and the inventions of science that it can be done now. But it is a fact accomplished—a reality of the day, and all that is left for the people is to wonder and enjoy.

The Coal Trade,

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 6th instant amounted to 441,402 tons, and the coal year 7,420,421 tons, against 7,570,381 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 139,959 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 82,472 tons, and for the year 1,253,259 tons, against 1,241,460 tons to the same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 523,874 tons, and for the year of 8,683,680 tons, against 8,811,590 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 127,910 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 13th inst. the receipts of coal were 65,000 tons, the shipments 45,000 tons, leaving 133,000 tons on hand. Freights are now quoted at $1 75 to Providence, $2 to Boston, and 95 cents to New York. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 95,563 tons, and for the year 2,216,349. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 1,094,695 tons, and of coke 209,015 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. In the Lehigh region continued life is reported and a fairly active trade for the season is anticipated. In the Schuylkill region there is a small increase of 6467 tons over the quantity sent to market for the corresponding week last year.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Felons and Rusty Nails.

Elder Evans, the Shaker, says:—For the past ten years we have treated felons with hot water, and with unerring success. No cutting, no blistering, no anything, but immersing the finger, hand or even the whole arm if necessary, in water as hot as can be borne until the pain is gone and the core is loosened and drawn from the bone. When rusty nails have produced wounds, the same course has been pursued. If on the hand or foot, keep it in hot water.

Hard Soap.

One twenty-five cent box of concentrated lye dissolved in a half gallon of rain water; pour in a vessel to cool; melt five pounds clean lard or tallow; when milk warm pour in your lye, very slowly, and stir rapidly; continue stirring until it begins to thicken; add any perfume desired; have ready a clean box a foot square; pour in and cover air-tight; let it remain three or four days, then cut up in cakes.—*Country Gentleman.*

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Bankruptcy Bill Passed by Both Houses.

The Bill Regulating Pacific Railroads Passed by the Senate.

The Question of Prepayment of Postage on Printed Matter Discussed.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1874.

SENATE.

Suspending Work on Public Buildings.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on public buildings.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved to amend the bill so that appropriations for the present fiscal year should not be covered into the Treasury until the end of the next fiscal year.

The amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

Post Routes.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported the post route bill, and asked its present consideration. Objection was made and it was placed on the calendar.

Prepayment of Postage.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported favorably the House bill to provide for the prepayment of postage on printed matter, and asked its immediate consideration. Objection was made and it was placed on the calendar.

Regulating Pacific Railroads.

Mr. BOGY called up the House bill making additions to the fifteenth section of the act of July 2d, 1864, amendatory of the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

This bill provides that any officer or agent of the companies authorized to construct these roads, or engaged in operating either of them, who shall refuse to operate or use the road or telegraph under the control for all the purpose of communication, travel and transportation so far as the public or Government are concerned, as in one continuous line, or shall refuse in such operation and use to afford and secure to each of said roads equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time or transportation, without any discrimination of any kind in favor of or adverse to the road or business of any or either of said companies, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months.

The bill further provides that in case of the failure or refusal of the Union Pacific Railroad, or either of said branches, to comply with the requirements of the act, the party injured or the company aggrieved may bring action and be entitled to judgment for treble the amount of excess of freight and fare collected by the defendant, and for treble the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by such failure or refusal, and for every violation of the act a new cause for action shall arise.

The bill further provides that the Denver Pacific Railway Company shall be deemed part and an extension of the Kansas Pacific railroad to the point of junction thereof with the Union Pacific railroad at Cheyenne.

Passed without amendment.

Report on the District Investigation.

Mr. ALLISON, from the joint select committee to investigate the management of the Government of the District of Columbia, made a report, which he said was unanimous. He also reported a bill for the government of the District of Columbia as a substitute for the one reported a few days ago. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the bill at an early day for consideration.

Postoffice Appropriation.

The Senate then took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill. It was explained by Mr. WRIGHT. He said the amount appropriated last year was $34,419,000, and this year $36,341,000, an increase of $1,922,000. This increase was due to the extension of the service throughout the country. While the increase of service had been between seven and eight per cent., the increase in expenses had been but five and a half per cent., so the bill was in the line of economy.

The bill was then read and the amendments recommended by the Committee on Appropriations agreed to, with the exception of the first one, requiring that "postage shall hereafter be prepaid on all mailable matter at the time of mailing, and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

The amendments agreed to were as follows: Limiting the free delivery system to cities of a population exceeding 30,000 persons, and striking out the clause inserted by the House providing that monthly and annual reports of the Department of Agriculture shall pass free through the mails.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications, four cents for each pound or fraction thereof, provided that the rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers shall be uniform one cent each, but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamp; that newspapers shall go free through the mails to actual subscribers in the county where published but shall not be delivered at letter carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage be paid thereon. Mail matter of the third class shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. The amendment also authorizes the Postmaster General to require of publishers or news agents an affidavit that they will not send through the mails matter except to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage, and any refusal to make such affidavit shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 for each refusal. It also divides postmasters into four classes, whose salaries shall be adjusted by the Postmaster General, with the exception of the Postmaster at New York city, whose salary is fixed at $6,000.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to amend the amendment by adding the provisions of the House bill to prevent and punish "straw bail."

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend so as to fix the salary of the postmaster at New York city at $8,000 per annum. Agreed to.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to further amend so as to provide that all public documents printed by order of Congress for distribution shall be transported in the mails without prepayment, and shall be delivered to the persons addressed upon the payment of lawful postage thereon.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved a substitute for that amendment, so as to dispense with the requirement for the prepayment of postage on public documents authorized to be issued to members of Congress, the President of the United States or heads of departments, and providing that the postage on such documents shall not exceed twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person receiving the same.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the abolition of the franking privilege.

The substitute of Mr. Frelinghuysen was accepted by Mr. Sherman.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend by adding a proviso that the act shall apply only to documents ordered to be printed previous to the passage of the bill.

The Moiety Bill.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal the moieties, made a report, which was ordered printed. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Election of Congressmen in Alabama.

Mr. SPENCER called up the bill to provide for the election of Congressmen at large for the State of Alabama. Passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Relief of Savings Institutions.

The rules were suspended and a bill passed for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors.

Qualifications of Territorial Delegates.

Mr. SMITH (New York), from the Committee on elections, reported a bill providing that no body shall be a delegate in the House of Representatives for any territory, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not be an inhabitant of the territory, and no person who is guilty either of bigamy or polygamy is to be eligible. Passed The bill does not apply to sitting delegates.

Contested Election.

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kansas contested election case, that Will Shaw, the sitting member, was not entitled to a seat, and that Gunter, the contestant, was. The report, which was unanimous, was agreed to without division, and Gunter was sworn in, taking the modified, not the iron clad, oath.

The Committee on Elections was discharged from further consideration of the Arkansas contested election case of Bradley against Hynes.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendments, forty-four in number, were mostly of a verbal character, and those were generally concurred in. The more important ones were non-concurred in. A conference committee was ordered.

The Geneva Award.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Geneva award bill.

War Claims.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill extending to the 4th of July, 1875, the time within which petitions for allowances may be presented to the Southern Claims Commission, and providing for the appointing of two additional commissioners. Passed.

Ocean Telegraph Lines.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill relating to ocean telegraph lines.

Mr. COX stated that the report was unanimous. The committee was adverse to all special legislation, and, therefore, this was a general bill, which affected no existing rights and assumed no exclusive authority in Congress. It gave equal powers to all companies in general. The bill was passed.

Mr. COX then reported back adversely various special bills on the same subject. Laid on the table.

Pre-emption and Homesteads.

Mr. ORR moved to suspend the rules and go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to indemnify holders of pre-emption and homestead certificates and certificates of entry and patents to lands within the Des Moines river grant on account of the failure of the title. Agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

After a long discussion the committee rose without coming to any conclusion on the bill.

Mr. ORR then moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to—yeas 150, nays 70.

The bill appropriates $404,224 to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of securing a relinquishment of the title of the lands lying north of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines river, in the State of Iowa, which may be held by the Des Moines Navigation and R. R. Co., or persons claiming a title under it adversely to persons holding lands, either by entry or under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, in accordance with the report of the commissioners appointed by the President under the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to authorize the President to ascertain the value of certain lands in the State of Iowa, north of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines river, held by settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States."

District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), from the Joint Investigation Committee on the District of Columbia, made a report, which was ordered printed. He also reported a bill for the government of the District of Columbia, and gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Mr. TREMAIN, from the Conference Committee on the Bankruptcy bill, made a report, and proceeded to explain it. The report was agreed to. The bill now goes to the President for approval.

Adjourned till evening.

SPORTING NEWS.

Pedestrianism.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Edward Mullen, the champion short distance pedestrian, started at 12:24 Monday morning in the Riding Academy to beat Weston's walking time at the rink. He accomplished the first ten miles without resting. He then stopped for breakfast, taking nearly an hour for that meal. He then resumed his walk. He was in good spirits and condition and walked with ease. At 12:00 he accomplished his sixtieth mile. When about half through with his sixty-first mile he was rubbed down by his trainer, when his left leg began to show weakness. Considerable swelling was noticed from this time till midnight, and the process of rubbing him down was repeated quite often. The whole distance of 111 miles was traversed in twenty-three hours, twelve minutes and twelve seconds. Weston's time was beaten by five minutes.

Aquatic.

The final deposit of $500 was posted in this city last evening in the rowing match for the championship and $1,000 between Wm. Scharf of Pittsburgh and Jas. Ten Eyck of Peekskill. The race will be rowed at Peekskill on the 24th instant.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Jerome Park races.—First race, for 3 year olds, 1¾ miles; won by Bonadventure. Time 3:14¾.

Second race, 1¾ miles; won by Breakness. Time 3:12.

Third race, 1¾ miles dash; won by Springbok. Time 3:14¾.

UTAH.

Important Decision—The Right of Civil Authorities to Try Soldiers Defined

SALT LAKE, June 6.—The following opinion was delivered here to-day by the Supreme Court of Utah in the case of a contest between the civil and military authorities: That soldiers of the national army can be demanded by and surrendered to the civil authorities, to be tried and punished by them only when he is charged with an offense in time of peace, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, that is by the laws of the United States or a State or a Territory; that a city by law or ordinance is not in this sense a known law of the land, but that a soldier when off duty who violates an ordinance of Salt Lake forbidding drunkenness and disorderly conduct may, in the absence of a provost guard, be arrested in the act and restrained by the civil authorities, but may not be fined and punished by them; that in case of such arrest and restraint it is the duty of the authorities to deliver over such soldier to the military on the demand of the latter, and it is the duty of the military authorities to enforce against him the law forbidding such offense; that if the civil authorities, after arresting an offender, refuse to deliver him over on such demand, or proceed to try and punish him, the military authorities may take him by force; that instead of resorting to force, the military present a petition to a Federal court or Judge in the Territory, the prisoner must be discharged by a writ of *habeas corpus*.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1874.

Report of the District Investigating Committee.

The committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia made their report. They are of the opinion that the Board of Public Works adopted an erroneous, and in its results a vicious, method of letting contracts. They condemn the loose manner in which the business generally is conducted. The total debt of the District is fixed at nearly $21,000,000. A recommendation is made that for the protection of the Government some unvarying rule be established for the ascertainment of what the Government should contribute toward the expenses of the district. The Committee are convinced that the accounts of the Board of Public Works were unreliable and inaccurate, and the provisions of law requiring their verification were not complied with according to the letter and spirit. The Committee recommend an appropriation of $1,000,000 to place the Government of the District on a cash basis as to the current expenditures, the abolition of the Executive, the Secretary of the District, the Legislative Assembly, the Board of Public Works, and the office of Delegate in Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1874.

Business Suspensions.

The *Post* announces the suspension of Turner & Bros. and R. W. Perry, Wall street brokers, and furnishes the following particulars: Turner Bros. say they suspended owing to advances on Western railroad bonds, on which they cannot realize chiefly on Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western. The amount of advances is not over one and a half million. The firm say they can pay all obligations.

The suspension of Turner Brothers created surprise, as the firm has been in business since 1844, and has had the reputation of being not only strong, but very conservative. The members of the firm have been large holders of real estate in Brooklyn. They were not connected with current stock operations, and their suspension has not effected business in the street. The following is a letter addressed to the stock exchange.

NEW YORK, June 16.—To the President of the New York Stock Exchange: Sir—We regret that we are compelled in justice to our creditors to announce the suspension of our house. We hope to resume payment is a short time.

TURNER BROS.

The failure of R. W. Berry & Co., gold brokers, is for a small amount.

INDIAN BATTLE.

A Fight near the Fort Berthold Agency.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 16.—A telegram was received at General Terry's headquarters in this city to-day from General Custar at Ft. Lincoln, stating that a small party of Sioux appeared on the river bank opposite the Fort Berthold agency, the day before, at seven P. M., and commenced firing into the village. The Indians from the agency at once crossed the river and were met by about four hundred Sioux. A short fight took place, in which five Rees and one Grosventre were killed, and one Mandan mortally wounded. This is doubtless the party threatening for some time to attack the Berthold agency. The Indians at Fort Lincoln and the party of Arickareo and Mandans who have just returned from the Indian territory are wild with excitement. The Indian scouts can scarcely wait for Custar's movements, they are so eager for blood, scalps and revenge, but will not have long to wait, as Custar's cavalry expedition is nearly ready to leave Fort Lincoln. The final preparations are now completed by the officers of the Seventh Cavalry now in this city. Custar is expected to move next Sunday, but may start earlier in consequence of this news.

Horrible Murder.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—Specials to the *Enquirer* and *Gazette*, from Lawrenceburg, report a horrible and mysterious murder near Lawrenceburg, Ind. Late this afternoon, in a country tenement, two miles from Lawrenceburg, were found the bodies of Mrs. Mary E. Bradley and two daughters, aged ten and twelve years, dead and horribly mutilated. Mrs. Bradley's body was cut open and the viscera exposed. The faces of the daughters were beaten into a jelly. The family was poor, and had no money. Mr. Bradley was laboring on a farm at Ohio, Ohio.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings of the French Assembly.

A Resolution Presented to Defiue the Powers of President MacMahon.

The Republican Journals Jubilant.

Fighting Reported at Estella.

FRANCE.

Monday's Assembly Proceedings.

LONDON, June 16.—The following particulars of the proceedings in the Assembly yesterday are made public: In addition to last night's report Lambert De Sainte Croix, supported by all the members of the Right Centre, submitted a bill providing that Marshal MacMahon's powers be conferred with the title of President of the Republic, and that a Second Chamber be organized, and that the right to dissolve both branches of the Assembly be conferred upon President MacMahon, and that his successor be appointed by the two Chambers in convention. This bill was referred to the Committee of Thirty, together with that of the Left Centre.

The *Times* correspondent says that the exact result of the sitting is that the Committee of Thirty now have received an imperative mandate, forcing them to promptly organize either a septennate, without proclaiming a republic, or constitute and declare a definitive republic under the Presidency of MacMahon. It is probable the committee will organize the septennate, and the Assembly will ratify its decision, otherwise the majority hitherto with the Government will shift to the Left, which in all probability would cause McMahon to resign. It is not unlikely that in consequence of yesterday's proceedings some of the ministers will resign, but there will be no absolute ministerial crisis.

In the cabinet council held previous to the sitting of the Assembly, General Cissey and others urged MacMahon to send a message to the Assembly reminding it of its promise to organize his powers, but the majority of the Ministers were averse to such a step. Ministers Cissey, Mague, Grivart and De Cazes voted in favor of Rochefoucauld's motion to refer his monarchial resolution to the Committee of Thirty. Deputies Biance Quivet Peyrate and Daudeffect Parquier and twenty members of the Right Centre abstained from voting on Casimer Perier's motion for urgency on the Left Centre's Constitutional bill.

Republican Journals Jubilant.

PARIS, June 16.—The Republican journals to-day speak in the most eulogistic terms of the members of both Right and Left Centres of the Assembly because of the vote yesterday against the restoration of the monarchy. They say the vote in the Assembly, though it does not proclaim the republic, shows that a monarchy is impossible.

The Orleanist journals affect to consider that the action of the Assembly leaves the situation unchanged, but express the belief nevertheless that the consequence of the vote will be the consolidation of President MacMahon's powers.

Tuesday's Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, June 16.—In the Assembly to-day, on reading the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, loud comments were made by members of inaccuracies of the lists of yeas and nays. General Cissey and three others said they had voted in favor of the motion for urgency on the Left Centre's bill. A deputy who voted against the motion declared that seven members of the Left whose names were recorded in its favor were not present when the vote was taken. He demanded a rectification of the vote, which, according to his statement, ought to stand 339 affirmatives to 340 negatives.

M. De Fanneilen, of the Extreme Right, formally moved that the vote in question be declared void.

M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, maintained the validity of the record.

The Right Centre presented a constituent resolution defining the powers of President MacMahon. It was referred to the Committee of Thirty.

It is believed that the Committee of Thirty will not report for a fortnight on the bills referred to it yesterday. The Left have abandoned for the present agitation for the dissolution of the Assembly, because they hope for the organization of the republic.

The Presidents of the Bureaux of the Assembly have been appointed, eight from the members of the Right and seven from the Left, including MM. Laboulaye Casimer, Perier and Leon Say. A committee of parliamentary initiatives was also appointed, and consists of eighteen members of the Left and twelve of the Right.

M. De La Rochefoucauld's monarchial resolution of yesterday was finally referred to this committee, but it is considered certain that the resolution will not be reported to the Assembly for discussion.

PORTUGAL.

The Brazilian Cable.

LISBON, June 16.—The steamer Africa has returned to this port, after successfully submerging her section of the Brazilian cable. The line has been tested, found to work satisfactorily, and handed over to the Brazilian Cable Company. Unbroken telegraphic communication is thus established from England through Lisbon and Madeira to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

WEST INDIES.

A Change in the Presidency of the Cuban Republic.

HAVANA, June 16.—The *Diario de la Marina* says four armed insurgents who belonged to the bands of Calamunia have come into the Spanish lines at Trocha Jucara, and surrendered themselves. They assert that Marquis Santa Lucia had been deposed from the Presidency of the Cuban republic, and Gen. Maximo Gomez appointed his successor.

SPAIN.

Fighting at Estella.

MADRID, June 16.—It is reported that a battle has commenced at Estella, and is proceeding, advantageously to the Republicans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

LONDON, June 6.—Sir Charles Fox, a celebrated English civil engineer, is dead.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 17, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and light rain will prevail, with southerly to westerly winds, a slight rise of temperature and falling barometer at stations north of Pennsylvania.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and light local rains east of the Mississippi river, southerly or westerly winds, slight changes of temperature and stationary or rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, generally clear and warm weather, southwest to northwest winds, and possibly light rain in eastern Tennessee.

For the western portion of the lower lake region, the upper lake region and the northwest, clear or clearing weather, with northwest winds, backing to southerly in the northwest, a slight rise of temperature and no decided change in the barometer.

The Rivers.

The lower Missouri river will rise slightly. The Ohio river will fall at the stations above Cincinnati.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 71; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 72; Davenport, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 65; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 67; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 71; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 67; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 70; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 72; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 76; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 74; Omaha, Neb., clear, 68; Pittsburgh, fair, thermometer 68; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 80; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 73; Vicksburg, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 78.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

Balloting for U. S. Senator in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Four ballots were taken for United States Senator to-day. The last resulted as follows: Burnside, 40; Dixon, 27; Barstow, 18; Sheffield, 10; scattering, 12.

ALLEGHENY'S PAUPER PALACE.

The New City Home on the North Side—An Official Tour of Inspection—What the Visitors Had to Say of the New Home.

"Just enough of a shower to lay the dust and make it pleasant," was the uniform cheerful assurance with which the genial Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board greeted the guests of the Board, who had been summoned to make a little excursion over the hill to the poor house, to take a look at the new City Home at Claremont. The several delegations thus conceled with as they were piloted down Federal street to the West Penn Depot, seemed to be balancing the probabilities, and so while the majority carried umbrellas, there was a goodly number who likewise, with a view to possible contingencies, were also, armed with fans and other paraphernalia, calculated to make them secure against either storm or heat. There seemed, however to be an uniformity of sentiment on one point, which related to the advisability of accepting the invitations to the excursh that had been tendered and thus when all had gathered at the depot, there was a company of not far from two hundred persons with inclinations, for the time, strongly leaning in the direction of the Poorhouse. For their accommodation the Board of Poor Directors whose guests they were had secured two special cars attached to the 9.15 A. M. train. The company assembled, embraced a large number of Councilmen, a full delegation of Allegheny City officials representatives from Pittsburgh Councils and Guardians of the Poor, and a goodly array of prominent citizens of Alleghny—the invitations having been issued evidently with a view of covering the largest possible representation consistent with the limited number sent out. The excursionists thus gathered, under the general supervision of Secretary McGonnigle, as Master of Ceremonies in behalf of the Board, after half an hour's pleasant ride were landed at Claremont, and without any formality, proceeded to an inspection of the new City Home and its surroundings.

The new buildings, which are located in range with and within a stone's throw of the Work House, have been so frequently referred to in detail during the progress of their erection, that no extended description is now needed here, but a word or two in relation to what the inspection developed will recall the general features of the place. The Home occupies a rising ground above the railroad, and consists of an oblong brick building running parallel with the railroad. At either end there is a small wing running back a short distance, and a deeper one extending from the rear centre, making the general plan of the building similar to the letter T. The exterior appearance of the Home is considerably enhanced by being ornamented with cut stone facing over the windows and doors, and at the buttressed corners, while an observatory tower, rising above the central entrance, adds largely to the beauty of the general exterior plan.

In the interior the Home is divided into four stories; running the entire length of each story is a wide hall, on either side of which the rooms for the inmates are located. There are nearly four hundred rooms in the building, which would afford accommodations for one thousand persons, if occasion required. The rooms are all of good size and well lighted, and especially well ventilated, particular care having been taken in this latter direction throughout the whole building.

The centre wing running back from the centre of the main building is of equal height, with the others for a part of the way, and two-thirds of it is two story house. This wing is taken up with the dining room, the pantries, the cook rooms, the bake house and similar apartments down stairs, and the chapel and the Insane Department in the rear up stairs. The chapel is an exceedingly neat and cosy place that would not be scorned by many pretentious city congregations.

Then there is the engine house where an engine pumps water from an artesian well into a basin, from whence the Home is constantly supplied with a very pure and clear and abundant supply of the cooling beverage. This same engine also answers a double purpose, in that it can be used as a steam fire engine in case of a fire, and will force a stream of water to any part of the buildings.

The arrangements made for the comfort of the inmates, are perfect throughout—even the smallest detail having received attention. There are dumb waiters in the main building, water closets and wash rooms on every floor from the cellar to the roof, good bedding in all the rooms, and all the requisites for a comfortable —rather a luxurious—home for the unfortunate indigent, thrown helpless upon the city's care. The home and grounds, when thoroughly completed, will cost something over $160,000, which has been raised from the sale of the old Poor Farm, leaving the city the place comparatively free of any incumbrance upon the citizens. The Home now contains almost 150 patients, over 40 of whom are in the Insane Department. This aggregate is the largest that has ever been known at this season of the year, and as an indication of what the winter season will bring, leads the Board to anticipate a much larger population before the year closes.

The visitors after making a tour of the building, next took a turn around the grounds, which are being handsomely laid out, but will not be fully completed according to the plan. These meanderings around the Home and grounds occupied the attention of all until the sound of the bell summoned the ramblers to the banquet board, which had been spread in the large dining hall. The gastronomic set to which was entered into with a relish, born of an appetite, stimulated by the morning's ramble—having been finished, a meeting was organized, by calling Mayor Fleming to the chair, and designating Mr. J. R. Gaches as Secretary.

Speeches were then made by Dr. McCandless, Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Douglass, Megraw and Myler, after which a committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. H. M. Long, Alfred Slack and J. D. Walker was appointed, who submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The Councils and citizens of Allegheny, and the members of the Boor Board of Pittsburgh and others, have been invited by the Board of Directors of the Poor of the City of Allegheny to inspect the new buildings just completed for a home for the indigent of the city; therefore,

Resolved, That after a careful and thorough examination of the premises, we cordially announce our entire approval of the grounds selected, the buildings and everything connected with the New Home.

Resolved, That the design, workmanship and general plan, fulfil every expectation and fully justify the high encomiums passed upon them by the Board of Public Charities on the occasion of their recent visit to our city.

Resolved, That in our opinion rare, financial judgment was displayed by the Board in the disposal of the old grounds, the purchase of the new property, and the wise and economical policy adopted and carried out in the erection of the new home, which has given to the community with no additional expense a noble, charitable institution of which any city might be proud.

Resolved, That the Board, who have given much time and personal attention without compensation to the erection of the buildings and improvement of the grounds are deserving of the thanks of Councils and the entire community for the thorough and eminently satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their responsible and onerous duties.

Resolved, That the present efficient management of the City Home, as evidenced to the visitors on all hands, on their tour of inspection to-day reflects great credit on the ability and thoroughness of the Steward and all associated with him in the control of the institution.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and were followed by a song from a well known vocalist, which ended the proceedings.

The visitors improved a little leisure that was still in their hands to take a look in at the Work House, and returned in the six o'clock train.

CLASS EXERCISES.

Exhibition of the 1874 Class of the Central High School Last Evening—A Large Attendance—An Occasion of Interest to Many.

Last evening the exhibition hall of the Central High School, on Fulton street, was filled with a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to witness the annual exercises of the Graduating Class. The invitations were printed "Class of 1874," and it is presumable that a large number of the people present were friends of the young ladies and gentlemen graduates. Shortly after eight o'clock the programme commenced by the orchestra leading off in a favorite overture.

Mr. William T. Littell acted as President. The exercises opened by Miss Ada Z. Kennedy reading the history of the class. It was a creditable effort, and was read by the young lady in a very natural manner. Miss Eliza McD. Munn read "A Story of the A Class," a poem burlesque, very acceptably. Mr. George Wright next delivered an address to the pupils of the class of 1875. Previous to his appearing on the stage, a huge candlestick and candle were placed there and lit, which were presented to the 1875 class, creating much merriment. The address would have had a much better effect had the young gentleman studied it sooner and committed it more perfectly to memory. His many hesitations in interesting passages, and references to his manuscript, made the effort more burlesquely ridiculous than otherwise.

Mr. George Sloeth, of the class of 1875, made an appropriate response to Mr. Wright's address, and accepted the present of the "little candle" in behalf of his class-mates.

The orchestra discoursed some more music, after which a chorus sung "Crowning the Victor," was given by the young ladies of the class, which drew forth much applause. Mr. George M. Paisley next delivered an oration, taking as his subject the origin of the word "Panic" and what it means. Miss Ella S. Martin delivered "He Prophetis" very humorously, it being in itself an acceptable production reflecting much credit on its author.

Mr. George S. Davison followed in a farewell address, which he delivered in quite an eloquent manner. Dr. Jilson, the Principal, then followed with some wholesome advice on behalf of the Facul

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has deposited with the Secretary of State vetoes of forty-two bills passed by the last Legislature.

THE fact that Postmaster General Cresswell opposes the prepayment newspaper law, confirms our suspicion that that law is merely a bit of Congressional spite work.

THERE is much talk of prolonging the session of Congress. There are important bills unacted on, and it is feared they cannot be satisfactorily disposed of in time to adjourn at the date fixed upon.

THE "oldest" prates about its "influence." It hasn't influence enough to affect a crowd that could be wheeled in a hand car.—*Commercial.*

The editorial crowd of the *Commercial* will just make a hand car load, provided the car be not extravagantly large. We "influenced" them to silence the other day, which proves something. The above spiteful little thing is a way they have of making mouths.

DURING General Negley's absence from Washington, the bill equalizing soldiers' bounties was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and defeated. Gen. Negley, who has taken a special interest in the bill, expects to have it reshaped and passed this week. Many soldiers are anxiously interested in this subject, and are desirous that the bill shall be carried through the House. We can assure them that their interests are receiving the most ample attention from General Negley, and that all will probably be right.

THE struggle in the French Assembly over the motion of the Left Centre was a curious illustration of the changefulness of affairs in France. The very propositions submitted had been separately offered before by the De Broglie ministry. Now they are offered in the interest of a settled Republican Government, and are opposed by the ministry. The vote was favorable, by a very small majority, but was not accepted as an anti-Government measure, and so no evil results followed. But if the measure should be favorably reported by the Committee of Thirty, the real battle will commence. Its outcome no one can possibly predict.

THE *Post* editor, after carefully quoting us on the tax question, practically admits that we did not say what he charged, by affirming that he and others *understood* thus and so. We do not hold ourselves responsible for what he understands, or fails to understand. This aside, and he clearly remembers, as is evidenced by the care with which he avoids the point, that we not only stated that the city taxes would be higher, but gave some of the reasons why it was so. The *Post* charged terrible things in regard to both city and county taxes. We separated the two, denied that there would be an average increase of county taxes, and admitted there would be an increase of city taxes—but not to the fabulous extent the *Post* claimed. The outcome justifies our views—and the only place the *Post* has to get out is—it *understood,*" *thus and so.* Very lame.

THE Lelands propose to introduce, in their hotel at Long Branch, this Summer, the European *table d'hote* system, for breakfast and dinner. That is, in place of a bill of fare, with forty or fifty dishes, most of which are indifferently cooked, and from which an incongruous selection is usually made, they will supply a complete breakfast and dinner, composed of comparatively few articles, but which combined will form a complete meal, as regards the quality of cookery, and congruity of food. It will be a new experiment, but its success is freely predicted. It is a source of very general complaint that the quality of the cookery in our hotels makes dining anything but a pleasure to a person of cultivated tastes and delicate appetite. If the plan of the Lelands proves as successful as is predicted, the system will soon obtain generally. Among the advantages claimed for it, other than the quality of cooking, are the avoidance of the necessity of selecting from a mass of dishes, and economy. The terrible wastefulness of the ordinary hotel system will be avoided,—and along with it, the high charges.

IT TURNS out that the visit of the Czar of Russia to England may have had more than a mere family significance. Since the downfall of the Gladstone ministry, the Central Asian boundary question has been reopened, and anything but friendly relations developed as a consequence. Russia has all the country north of Afghanistan, while England has Balk and Khunduz, and extends claims to the river Oxus. There is feeling on the one side because the Czar did not evacuate Khiva; and on the other because the Ameer of Cabool was not kept quiet. The Queen is understood to stubbornly refuse to vacate an inch of territory and her forces on the frontier are larger and better appointed than anything the Czar can hope to send there. More than this, her territory prevents Russian access to the Indian ocean. The Disraeli Government has withdrawn all the concessions made by Gladstone, and both parties stubbornly adhere to their claims as to territory and rights. It is affirmed that the real cause of whatever trouble developed while the Czar was in England was attributed to this, rather than to any other cause.

CHEVALIER HENRY WIKOFF, whose adventures were the theme of very general newspaper comment a few years ago, has been visiting Philadelphia, within a few days, partly to look after a new work which the Lippincotts are passing through press. It is entitled "The Four Civilizations of the World" and is altogether unlike his former works—a sort of a condensed philosophy, full of his own curious ideas, written so as to be understood by the plainest mind, and introductory to at least one more volume in which he proposes to discuss his connection with existing phases of civilization, and which will include his relations with Louis Napoleon when in power, and also with the rulers of the United States with whom he was connected. Wikoff was the friend and companion of Louis Napoleon, in adversity and prosperity, and intimate with James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and the confidante of Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. The Philadelphia *Press* says of him, "Mr. Wikoff belongs to a school fast passing away. In this country, at least, there are few such men, few who make politics and society, domestic and foreign, a means of pleasure and of support, and who, by avoiding the extreme dissipations of modern life, manage to extract a large amount of pleasure from their worldly experience."

WATERING PLACES.

In one respect, Pittsburgh is unfortunate. It is far away from watering places, whether fashionable or unfashionable, and it is consequently too expensive to reach those that are nearest for the middling classes who are cramped, in money and time, to enjoy them. We have country resorts, riverside places, springs and mountain houses—all well enough in their way, and all attractive to those of rural tastes. But contrast, both of scenery and air, is what the weary toiler of Fall, Winter and Spring needs. Ours is an inland city, closely built, and densely populated. We have rivers bounding us on either side, but they have rolled on, in one unceasing current, for years and centuries. Their surface does not give off that peculiar fragrance that ladens the air in the vicinity of tide water rivers. There is a difference in the hue of the waters and in their influence upon senses and health. The presence of the rivers we have does not change the fact that ours is an inland city, or lessen the eagerness to see the ocean and to quaff the inspiring atmosphere of the sea shore.

Chautauqua has its lake side attractions; and while the water is fresh, and limpid and clear, the volume of water is sufficiently large, and the sailing and fishing privileges such as to render a visit to the lake side attractive. Very many Pittsburghers have been in the habit, of recent years, of repairing to the sh res of the lake. And there are those that claim to have found equal enjoyment, as compared with trips to the ocean side. To those who love the wildly romantic, Watkins Glen is not so far away as to be difficult of access. It is represented as abounding in deep gorges, in rugged rocks, in brilliant cascades and dashing water-falls, as having woods through the foliage of which the light of the sun never penetrates. It is a quiet, family place, not sufficiently celebrated to take on as yet, the airs of a fashionable resort.

Nearest of all to us, is the old family resort of Fayette Springs, and the Cresson Mountain House, the latter near the summit of the Alleghenies. The merits of these are tolerably well known to our readers. The former was last year a place of popular resort for our politicians,—Senator Cameron, Governor Hartranft and others finding delight in its cozy quarters. Cresson is rather also a family resort, and is largely patronized from this city. Yet none of these fully meet the desire for a resort that shall combine agreeable scenery with superior accommodations.

Of the various sea side resorts we do not need to speak in detail. The fame of Cape May, Long Branch, Newport and Nahant, are wide spread. Their worst peculiarity is the intensity of fashionable rule, and the narrow and uncomfortable quarters assigned to guests. Saratoga, and other points, where mineral springs are the attraction, have the same objection. There is, however, an increasing tendency toward the development of cottage homes, along beautiful river sides, and at favored points, along the ocean shore. A multitude of cottages have sprung up during the last Fall, Winter and Spring, around Long Branch, and northward to a little cottage town called Sea Bright. Where these are cheaply built, and agreeably located, much delight is had, and healthful recuperation is enjoyed. Ours is a wonderful country in the abundance of agreeable resorts,—only the cupidity of man does much toward destroying them.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD MEETING.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the creditors' meeting called by the Allegheny Valley Railroad officials. The detailed report will be found in another column. A very full and comprehensive statement of the resources and liabilities of the road was made by the President, Mr. Scott. This statement shows that the total liabilities, including the stock purchased of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Roads, amount to over $6,000,000. Also, that the road has been steadily increasing in business, and that this increase may be confidently expected to continue in the future. It was proposed, on this basis, to create a deed of trust to secure the creditors, and issue income bonds, which will run twenty years, and on which it is estimated from two to three per cent. can be paid the first year, and afterward seven per cent. can be regularly paid. This puts the income bonds behind other bonds already issued, the protest on which must first be met. What remains will go toward the interest on the income bonds.

A committee of five was appointed on the part of the creditors, to prepare a reply to the report. This reply recognized the increasing business of the road, and the probability of its continuance, and the importance of leaving the property in the hands of the President and Directors, but suggested that six per cent. in gold bonds, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, be issued to the creditors, in settlment of their claims. This Committee was continued as a permanent committee, to confer with the Directors of the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads, in order that this proposition may be given effect, if possible. There was considerable feeling displayed, in a quiet way,—some of the creditors feeling sadly the need of their money. Yet through all, there was evident sympathy with the Company, and desire to have it continue under its present management.

It does not come within our province to interfere in the negotiations now pending. The business has assumed definite shape, and we think it is plain that the officers have acted prudently in making a full statement of the business. It is now simply a matter of negotiation, in which large interests are involved. We confess that, we wish the Pennsylvania Railroad could see its way clear to guarantee the interest on six per cent. gold bonds. If the Allegheny Valley can pay say three per cent. the first year, and the full interest after, the road is of enough value to the Pennsylvania Railroad to furnish a strong motive for it to guarantee the interest. Other companies would like to have the road; and it is clear that the knowledge of this fact is a strong temptation to such creditors as cannot afford to hold unsaleable bonds to make trouble. Were the Pennsylvania to guarantee the interest, all trouble would be ended.

Of the honesty of the management of the Allegheny Valley, and of its purpose to deal honorably with the creditors, within the scope of its power, we do not entertain a moment's doubt. Its officers cannot, of themselves, offer anything more than they have offered. What the Pennsylvania Railroad may choose to do is another and entirely different matter. Of this, more anon.

BOOK NOTICES.

UNDER THE EVERGREENS; or, A Night With St. Nicholas. By George C. Lorimer. Published by Messrs. Shepard & Gill, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a Christmas story for the children, founded on Dickens' "Christmas Carol." It is a story of the influence of children in converting Hezekia Jones from a gloomy, rigid Puritanism to a spirit of thankfulness and gentleness, and generous hearted love. The story is told in a very pretty style, never exaggerated, but always pure, and simple, and permeated with a joyousness that is infectious. The children will find it delightful.

DAVID CROCKETT: His Life and Adventures. By John S. C. Abbott. New York: Dodd & Mead. Pittsburgh: Clarke & Co.

This is one of the "American Pioneers and Patriots'" series, of which several volumes have already appeared. Mr. Abbott has won great success in the field of history for juveniles, and this new series promises to be as popular as any of the others. Though not conspicuous for accuracy, Abbott yet wields a graceful pen, and never fails to make his books readable. In this volume he does not eulogize Crockett very greatly, but attempts to tell the plain facts of his life in a straightforward way. The book is worthy of a place in every boy's library.

LITTLE PEOPLE OF GOD, and What the Poets have said of Them. Edited by Mrs. George L. Austin. Published by Messrs. Shepard & Gill, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a very dainty volume, containing two departments—"Poems of Infancy" and "Poems of Childhood." The poems have been selected with exquisite taste, and comprise selections from Tennyson, Kirke White, Longfellow, Marion Douglass, Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Barry Gray, McDonald, Lamb, Mrs. Browning, Hood, Lowell, Mary Howitt, Bryant, and a host of others of the same class. The poems will touch chords of sympathy in every heart that can be touched by the innocent attractiveness of a little child.

WINIFRED'S JEWELS. By MARY Atherstone Bird. Philadelphia: N. H. McKinney & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldon & Co.

The lives of two girls are here portrayed—two who were early left orphans, and who early displayed a passionate fondness for athletic sports, so that the circus, hunting, boat racing, horse racing, &c., were congenial amusements. The plot turns on a lot of valuable jewels which were left one of them as a legacy, and which, on her marriage day, she took from the casket and sold, to set the new household afloat. The book is filled with slang, is silly in plot, and is tinctured with free-love sentiments throughout, from which some idea may be had of its character.

FEMALE BEAUTY; or the Art of Human Decoration. By Dr. A. Cazenave, and the Art of Pleasing. By Ernest Feydeau. New York: G. W. Carlton & Co.: Pittsburgh, J. R. Weldin & Co.

The idea of this book is that health is essential to beauty, and considerable space is devoted to the best means of preserving the health. Intermingled with these observations and recipes for cosmetics, &c., are hints in dress, &c., which will be interesting to a large class of readers, who can make use of artificial aids to loveliness.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republican Convention of Hamilton county, Ill., has declared in favor of General Logan for the Presidency in 1876.

THE *Sentinel* desires to make a suggestion; and that is that the Vice-President of the United States shall be made *ex officio* the Governor of the District of Columbia. —*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

GENERAL J. H. BAKER, the present Commissioner of Pensions, is very favorably mentioned by the press of Minnesota in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress in his district.

Mr. J. DAGGET HUNT is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the nomination for Governor of New Jersey by the Republicans. His advocacy in the Legislature of the general railway law of 1873 gave him very general popularity.

THE New York *Bulletin*, referring to the greenbacks and President Grant's proposition to withdraw them, says: At present the community have full confidence in them; our banking system is based upon them; their withdrawal will render the resumption of specie payments far more difficult, and they cannot be replaced by anything else without imposing heavy and unnecessary burdens on the people of the United States, and causing panic in the process.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MRS. GENEAL LANDER will make a starring tour next year, supported by a traveling company.

JULES JANIN'S mother-in-law, Mme. Veuve Huet, died lately at Evreux, leaving 2,000,000 of francs to that fortunate theatrical critic.

MADAME ILMA DI MURSKI has arrived in London, and will sing there at the Philharmonic concerts.

BILLY NEWCOMB, the infant phenomenon of other days, is now the most popular "end man" in San Francisco.

THE funds to complete the Bunker Hill monument were supplied by Fanny Elssler, the *danseuse*, who gave a farewell benefit for the purpose at the Tremont Theater, Boston. But for her it is possible that the monument would never have been completed. At the close of the performance Fanny was vociferously called before the curtain and made the following characteristic little speech: "Ladies and Gentlemen—Henceforth two monuments shall awise together—one of gwatitude in my heart, the other of gwanite on Bunker Hill."

THE English actress, Mrs. Rousby, accompanied by her husband, will visit this country during the season of 1874-5, and after fulfilling an engagement at Booth's Theater early in the Fall, when they will produce "Joan of Arc" with the same costumes and appointments that were used when it was last acted in London, they will make a tour of the country. Mrs. Rousby is said to be a very beautiful woman.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE Misses Cleveland, of Cottage Place, propose to spend the summer at Saratoga.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY will warble during the summer season at the Oceanic, Isles of Shoals.

AT Brandywine Springs, Maryland, they take it between sherry and champagne and it is called the "third term."

FRANK LESLIE has begun the erection of a cottage at Saratoga. It will be a pretty little affair, built in something of the Swiss style.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will spend part of his vacation in the White Mountains and the rest at the farm in Peekskill.

MISS IDA GREELET will spend the summer in a convent, and the old Greeley residence at Chappaqua will not be opened this season.

IT is estimated that it costs New Yorkers and residents of Brooklyn fully $18,000,000 per year for summer pleasure. Greene county, in which the Catskills lie, claim that it yearly receives $4,000,000 of this sum.

AMONG the notabilities at Baden-Baden this season are the Empress of Germany, the Queen of Sweden, the Princess of Monaco, Prince Menschikoff, Prince Gortschakoff and a number of German princelings.

THE woman who ought to be queen of Cape May, we learn from the *Wave*, "attends her garden, cooks for the farm hands, does the house work, keeps four children in good order, and gives music lessons in the afternoons."

THE new hotel at Lynne, Conn., called the Pierrepont House, built for $12,000 by a joint stock company, of which Chief Justice Waite, a native of the town, is a member, has just been opened, and the Chief Justice has engaged rooms in it for the summer.

PERSONAL.

GEN. MCCLELLAN and family are in Switzerland.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD has sold his residence in Washington for $32,000.

MRS. A. D. RICHARDSON is engaged with Sydney Howard Gay in making a history of the United States for Mr. William C. Bryant. Whose the history will be when it is finished is the latest literary conundrum.

GEO. T. DOUGLASS, of Middletown, expressed a desire, just before his death, that $20,000 of his property should be given to Miss Mary Babcock, to whom he was engaged; he also left an insurance on his life in her name

THE Ex-Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of the visit of the Czar to Chiselhurst, wore a long black dress ornamented with puffs of white crape, which were veiled by black lace. A black lace veil fell from her head over her shoulders.

IN reply to a letter from the Queen announcing the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie, the Sultan has sent an autograph letter to Her Majesty congratulating his "august friend and ally" on the auspicious event.

QUEEN VICTORIA, it is again asserted, will visit Berlin in August next. She was last on the Continent in 1868, when she spent some time at Luzerne. In 1863 she made a tour through Germany. In 1858 she visited Berlin with the Prince Consort. She was also in Germany in 1845.

REV. JOHN MCELROY, S. J., at St. John's church, Frederick, Maryland, aged ninety-eight, is presumed to be the oldest Catholic priest in North America. He is in full possession of his faculties, and his reminiscences of Washington, Kenrick and Baltimore in the olden time are exceedingly interesting to hear.

SENATOR SCHURZ being asked if there was any truth in the statement telegraphed from Washington that through the interposition of Senator Jones, he had been reconciled to President Grant, replied that he knew nothing about it, but would ask Jones. The latter gentleman upon being interrogated said he was ignorant of having brought about any such arrangement.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WHAT do the Cincinnati brewers do with the tobacco stems they purchase? Is it healthy to drink tobacco juice.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ACCORDING to a Washington paper, it costs the country about $36 per day during the heated term to supply the House of Representatives with iced tea and lemonade.

THE Boston *Journal* says: "It's rather curious that men who won't advertise 'because nobody sees it' are willing to give $5 to have their names kept out of the police court reports."

THE task of erecting a type metal statue monument over the grave of Horace Greeley, which was left to Typographical Union No. 6, of New York city, which has lagged somewhat for want of funds, is to be completed at an early day. At the late National Convention of typos resolutions were adopted looking to this end, and a thorough-going committee appointed.

THE editor of the St. Louis *Globe* is a regular disciple of "Rip Van Winkle" in the matter of spelling the name of Pittsburgh. The discussion in regard to it had almost been forgotten until revived by the criticism of the *Globe.*

A YOUTH of ninety-five summers, named Adam Dutscher, and Miss Lena Williams, aged eighteen, were married a few days since at Somerset, Michigan. Another youth of seventy years espoused Miss Annie Sucken, aged fourteen, at the same place. The marriages have caused considerable excitement there.

THE new liquor law of Mississippi requires that no person shall be licensed to retail liquor until he has first secured the recommendation of more than half the men over twenty-one years of age, and more than half the women over eighteen years of age in the corporation or township where he desires the license.

A GEORGIA editor wants all former slave-owners to have a correct list of all their former slaves recorded with the county clerk of their respective counties. He thinks "the day may come when the nation's returning sense of justice will make this a wise precaution, but we guess his real object is to play a joke on Bob Toombs by handing him over the lists and inducing him to go to Bunker Hill and have a roll-call of his own.

WE suppose that the proverb that beggars shouldn't be choosers, owes its origin to the impudent fastidiousness of that class. An old lady whose fence in Durham, Conn., had become rather dilapidated, so excited the sympathy of a benevolent citizen that he determined to build a new one. So he gave a load of fence-poles, and others volunteered to haul and put them up. When the load and the volunteers stopped at the widow's door, she ordered both away, volubly and sharply declaring that "if she had any fence it should be made of slats." She was poor, but a pole fence was what she hadn't come to yet.

THE St. Louis *Republican* has a letter from Vinita, Indian Territory, which says that a vigilance committee has lately been formed in that Territory, extending to Kansas, for the purpose of ridding the country of a band of outlaws, who defy the authorities, steal horses and depredate generally upon property. Within a short time John Blythe, John Friend, Young Cochran, Dock Goddard and two other names not given, have been lynched. Seventeen other desperadoes are on the list of the committee, most of whom, it is said, will be ordered out of the country, while Joe Owen and John Morgan, leaders of the gang, will be killed on sight.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IT is announced that no subscriptions to the John Stuart Mill memorial will be received after the 30th of June. The amount already paid in is over $10,000. It has been decided that the money, or so much of it as may be needed, shall be expended in a statue.

AN individual lately committed suicide in a Parisian hotel. His headless body was found in his room, together with a letter containing the following bewildering statement: "I was bored, and I have killed myself. Let no one be accused of my death; Do not look for my head. I have hidden it myself in order not to be recognized."

THE Postoffice department of the German Empire has 6,601 postoffices, with 52,000 officials, for the accommodation of a population numbering 34,839,434. The number of letters and packages sent last year by the mails of the empire was 878,000,000, an increase of 95,000,000 over the previous year; 454,000,000 of which were letters, 26,000,000 postal cards, and 14,000,000 drafts. The latter represented an amount of $4,828,000,000.

A CORRESPONDENT from Yokohama has the following with respect to the rapid progress of Japan: "The Japanese are certainly going very much ahead, and the place has so changed (this is after a short absence of the correspondent from Japan) I really could not recognize any of the old streets in the native town. Instead of the old wooden houses, they go in now for large stone buildings in European style. The railway is a great success, and an improvement on the old coaching days, and the Imperial Bank of Japan opens next month."

FROM a statistical report it appears that France last year produced the most books of all the countries engaged in literary production. A single example will show how considerable was this commerce. A single book establishment, one of the most important, it is true, whose transactions are all in cash, which has no agency, no printing office, no paper manufactory, nor other accessories, in 1873 had sales to the amount of fourteen millions of francs, whilst the average in former years was only twelve. This is the largest business ever done by any book house in the world.

THE *Engineer* says: It may not be generally known that bell casting has for some time been carried on in Ireland with marked success; but it is nevertheless a fact, worthy of special prominence, that the manufacture of Irish bells is rapidly increasing. As an instance of the popularity of the manufacture we may state that Sheridan & Co., of Dublin, have just completed the casting of a bell for the Commissioner of Irish Lights, to be used as a fog bell on the Cork coast. The bell is eighteen feet in circumference, six feet in height, and weighs nearly three tons. It has a most powerful tone, and it is calculated that its sound will be heard at a distance of fifteen miles at sea. The bell is a fine specimen of workmanship, and does the makers much credit.

THE hitch in the Reuter concession was caused by a numerously signed petition, which had been addressed to the Shah by the clergy and high dignitaries of Persia, representing that under the concession the company to be formed by Baron Reuter would have in its hands all the customs duties of the country, would be empowered to appoint all the officials, and would acquire without payment all the forests and any land it might require for lines of railway. The petitioners added that the concession would practically make Baron Reuter the ruler of the country, as the workmen employed by him would be freed from all allegiance to the Shah, and the whole trade of Persia would be at the Baron's mercy. This petition greatly astonished the Shah, who had no idea that the concession invested Baron Reuter with such extensive powers.

SPAIN.

The Captors of the Virginius Rewarded.

[From the Diario Espanol.]

The following promotions and rewards have been conferred upon the officers and crew of the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, for the capture of the "filibustering" steamer Virginius, in October, 1873:

Captain Commandant of Frigates Don Dionisio Castillay Assensio, to the rank of Colonel of Marines.

Second Commandant of First-class war ship Don Faustrino Alvargonzales, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Marines, with salary, but the title not to antedate appointment.

The white naval cross to Lieutenant Don Enrique Pardoy Moillet.

The red naval cross to Lieutenants Angel Ortiz Monasterio and Don Ricardo Agasino y Martinez.

Lieutenant Don Bernardino Navarro y Canzinares to the rank of Captain of Marines.

The white naval cross to Paymaster Don Miguel Fontera y Dopico; likewise to Assistant Doctor Don Andres Medina y Gonzales; likewise to the Chaplain Don Jose Velez y Sanz.

The specially hired first engineer, James Mockabee, to rank as naval lieutenant.

The silver cross of naval merit is awarded to the quartermasters, sailmakers and sailors of the said ship.

Limits of Great Cities.

The London *Builder* thinks that the time will soon come when the question of the extreme limit to which cities can be extended will be solved. London has now an estimated population of 3,400,000, and the question suggested by the *Builder* arises from the estimate that 600,000,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas are expired in London every twenty-four hours by human beings alone, and that 14,000 tons of coal are daily consumed there, a great portion of which is cast into the atmosphere in the partially volatilized form of smoke. But, fortunately for the dwellers in London, and unfortunately for the theories of croakers, there are miles of fresh air above the city constantly replacing the vitiated atmosphere of the streets. London may be extended indefinitely with, in all probability, no perceptible change in the life-supporting power of her atmosphere. The registration of births and deaths in England is so thoroughly made that the estimates of population based thereon very nearly agrees with the actual count from the census returns, and such registration has as yet given no sign of any increased ratio of deaths following the growth of London. In this connection the fact may be noted that London contains as much population as the seventeen next principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland, and that, according to the latest estimates, the population of London is increasing in a larger ratio than that of the other cities.

A CURIOUS PLACE.

Customs of a South American Town.

A Colombian traveler, says the Panama *Star and Herald*, gives the following account in a Bogota paper of what he saw last January in Ayacucho, near which the last great battle against the Spaniards was fought by the patriots under Sucre about fifty years ago. The city has about thirty thousand inhabitants, the most of whom are poor and shiftless. The temperature is high in Summer and agreeable in Winter. The city is surrounded by hills in every direction, the streets are tortuous and narrow. All the houses are of old construction and none modern. All have arched ports and are blackened by smoke. The general aspect is that of gloom and melancholy. People do not meet in society nor visit each other. Every house is a convent complete; even its architecture is in keeping with the monotonous life of its inmates. No *paseos* or public walks exist. The policeman goes to sleep at his post without fear of being disturbed. There are thirty churches, though a few are in good condition. The square is ample in size, and has a fountain in the centre, surrounded by an iron fence and four statues representing the seasons. The market abounds in fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears and figs. The market women erect over their stalls umbrellas of two and a half metres diameter, made of reeds and stuck in the ground. The Indian women dress in woolen, of gay colors, and may be seen walking through the streets and spinning cotton and woollen thread for their looms.

The language spoken is Quinchua, and is the same as was used in the time of Pizarro. These Indians address the sun as father and the moon as mother. They say, Intitalta Lluccisimunna (our father the sun has risen); Quillamama seccaycunna (our mother the moon has set). These Indians chiefly occupy themselves in fishing and hunting. Their weapons are the sling and bow, which they use with admirable dexterity; the latter, with the arrow, is used to kill fish in the rivers. They worship the sun and moon, and regard the stars, which they call "colli," as the children of these two great luminaries.

Their mode of contracting marriage is quite curious. A month before the final ceremony takes place the would-be bridegroom ties a string tightly round the forefinger of his intended. If on the eve of the wedding the string is found as tight as when first made, the marriage goes on; if it is found to be somewhat loose, there will be no marriage, as the Indian considers this a sign of tendency to infidelity. The wedding ceremony itself consists in that the Indian priest takes the point of the woolen plaid of the man and ties it to some part of the woman's dress. He then receives in the hand from the mouth of the man a quid of coco leaf that has been chewed, and a similar one from the woman. He places that chewed by the man in the mouth of the woman, and that of the woman in the mouth of the bridegroom. The pair are then considered man and wife.

About twenty leagues more to the interior there are various towns of wild Indians, who have not yet been converted. Several missionaries tried it, but they never were heard of again.

ROME.

Dean Stanley on the Catacombs.

In the course of a recent interesting lecture on the Roman Catacombs, Dean Stanley remarked that the real investigation of the Catacombs was almost contemporaneous with the revival of learning in the seventeenth century, and that the Catacombs might be called the Pompeii of early Christianity. He said that no change had been substantiated of willful falsification of the contents of the Catacombs, and that they were rather a proof of the toleration which Christians received at the hands of the Roman Empire than of its persecution. Referring to the testimony which the Catacombs afforded to the belief of the early Christians, the Dean mentioned the parts of the Old and New Testaments referred to in the monuments, and in particular to the tombs of Domitella, Priscella Constanta. The result of a candid investigation of the records was that the idea of the Good Shepherd was the primitive idea of the early Christians. Without this idea of the Good Shepherd they would hardly know that the Catacombs was a place of Christian burial at all. The Dean strongly remarked on the absence of anything like theological distinctions in the records, and that they spoke only of human affections, human sympathies and human hopes. "I am the Good Shepherd"—or, as it should probably be translated, "I am the Beautiful Shepherd"—was the sign of the early Christian belief; but as this idea wore out, as things would wear out in this world, it was replaced by creeds and formulas. The belief impressed by the records of the Catacombs was that of a joyous creed, not that of a despanding, melancholy creed. It was represented by the spreading vine and the gathering of grapes, by birds with bright plumage, representing the departure of the human soul, and by such inscriptions as "Vive in Deo, vivas in Deo, vivis in Deo."

General Schenck's Fiancee.

On dit, that our Minister to England is soon to marry Mrs. Hicks, a wealthy widow, who resides in West Fourteenth street, and is well known as a very eccentric, accomplished and elegant woman. When this lady makes her exit from her residence to take her seat in her landeau for her daily drive, a little crowd of curious people (mostly from the provinces and street gamins) gather on the sidewalk to see the departure. First, a footman in livery comes out, bearing a carriage robe; then madame, dressed peculiarly, but always becomingly, with a train which sweeps the sidewalk, and silken folds which rustle as she walks with dainty steps to her equipage, seemingly unmindful of the many eyes which are regarding her. She sits alone, with her voluminous skirts spread about her, looking "every inch a queen." John Thomas shuts the door, tips his hat to my lady, mounts the box to sit with the coachman, and off they start for the afternoon parade up Fifth avenue and Central Park. Mrs. Hicks is not very young, or very pretty, she affects white veils, and ruffs about her neck, and odd colors; but she is graceful, and, better than all, very rich.

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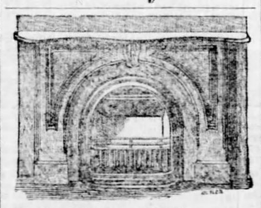

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New Sacques, Jackets & Shawls
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At 18¾c, Fine Plain and Striped Grenadines.
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Extra Good Bargains in Black Hernanis and Grenadines, all qualities.
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At exceedingly low prices.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

The event of the day, yesterday, was the meeting of the Allegheny Railroad creditors, at which a showing was made of the liabilities of the road. These, aside from the stock purchased of the Ore Creek and Allegheny river roads, aggregated $4,823,356 45. The 41,000 shares of stock of the above named roads, amounts to $1,537,500 additional,—but this can be funded, and does not necessarily come in with the floating liabilities. The proposition to issue income bonds against the floating debt has a net income of $114,000 to back it,—or about 2¼ per cent. on the amount. The Committee of creditors recommend the issue of a 6 per cent. gold bond, endorsed by the Pennsylvania railroad as a proposition that will be entirely satisfactory. The committee was continued to consider the subject with the Company. The two propositions are, therefore these. The railroad offers an unguaranteed income bond, the maximum interest of which shall be 7 per cent. when that much is earned. The creditors propose a guaranteed gold bond at 6 per cent. This difference represents the margin for negotiation.

The total declared value of the imports in France during the first four months of 1874 was 1,215,000,000f., being a decrease of 192 000 000f. as compared with the corresponding period last year. The total value of exports during the same period was 1,203,000,000f., a decrease of 109,000,000f. The customs duties and indirect taxes yielded 340,000,000f., being an increase of 3,000,000f. This is certainly a very unpromising exhibit. The foreign and domestic trade both on the decline, and taxes thus on the increase, we have a presage of future trouble which will require expert navigation on the part of President MacMahon's new Finance Minister to avoid.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for the week was: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $10,680,141; produce exports, $6,631,705, and specie exports, $1,975,925. The total merchandise imports, including dry goods, since January 1 this year, are $127,652,369, against $198,860,823 last year and $210,917,088 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1 are $124,470,768, against $122,940,070 last year and $92,371,927 in 1873. The total exports of specie since January 1 are $27,133,295, against $23,850,631 last year and $32,682,544 in 1872.

As an evidence of the general depression of the trade of the country, the New York *Bulletin* presents an exhibit which shows that, with the exception of two coal roads, there has been a heavy decline in nearly every railroad stock upon the list. An alleged decrease in the earnings appears to have been the main cause; but this was not the case, as is shown by the following statement of the aggregate earnings and expenses of the railroads of the United States during the last fiscal year of the companies, compared with the returns for 1872:

	1873.	1872.
Miles of road.....	60,714	57,323
Gross earnings.....$535,000,000		$473,000 000

It will thus be seen that the gross receipts during last year were $62,000,000 in excess of those of 1872, an increase of 13 per cent. The reduction in railroad expenses since the panic is estimated at quite 25 per cent. It does not follow, however, from this fact that there must consequently be an increase of dividends. The credit of the roads has been so affected by the panic, the editor says, that they have found it necessary to pay off large amounts of floating debt, and the consequence has been that, though never making so much profit, they have rarely had so little available to divide among stockholders.

The New York *Herald*, commenting on the proposed tax on stock sales, says:

Already the tax of one twentieth of one per cent. which it is proposed to levy has had the effect of setting stock and gold speculators to thinking what a small margin of profit will be afforded by 5-8 ex $5 for the tax. It is to be hoped that Congress will look into its ground and levy such a tax, for it will come out of those who are best able to pay it. Somewhere from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 shares of stock which are annually bought and sold will produce a revenue of nearly $3,000,000 for the Government, besides checking the gold speculation, which contributes so largely to depreciate our currency.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	110¾	111¼
U. S. 5-20s—1867—coupon.	121	121½
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
5-20—1864,	107¾	107¾
" 1865	117¼	118
" 1865 new.	119¾	120
" 1867.	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	120¾	120¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾
6's—coupons	119¾	119¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	114

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	25¾	25¾
L. C.	90	94¾
R. H. & E.		1
C. C. & I. C.	18	17¾
St. Paul	33	33
Do. preferred	54	53
Michigan Southern	71¾	71¾
Do. Central	73	73
North Western Common	36	37¾
Do. Preferred	55	55
Rock Island	93½	95
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87
Pacific Mail	41	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	71¾	71¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23	23½
Union Pacific	24¾	23¾
Toledo & Wabash	33½	33¾
Harlem	127¾	127
Chicago and Alton.	100	
Adams Express	106¾	106¾
American Express	61¾	62¾
U. S. Express	66¾	66¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79¾	80
A. and P pref.		114
Panama		107
Fort Wayne		94
Merchants Union Express	18¾	
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	21¾	23

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 76 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	49	
" scrip	101¾	
Reading	56¾	57
Oil Creek	¢	48
United Cos of N. J.	125	
Lehigh Valley	61	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	80	85
Central Transportation	44	49
Empire do.	54	
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	66	68

NEW YORK, June 16, 1874.

The customs receipts were $246,000, and the Treasury disbursements $146,000. The produce exports for the week were $6,888,587. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $950,000 Money 2¼. Sterling was firm and nominal at 489 and 491¼. Gold ranged 110⅞@111⅜, closing at 111¼. The carrying rates were 1, borrowing flat to 3 per cent. The clearings were $19,000,000. State bonds were dull and quiet. Railroads were firm. Governments were firm. The counterfeit coupons of Central Pacific Railroad bonds discovered are between Nos. 9,111 and 9,800, series G. Under rumors from Washington of the passage by the Senate of the House bill compelling the Union Pacific to give equal terms to all connecting roads, unfavorable rumors regarding other railroad corporations, and the failure of Turner Brothers, the Stock Exchange speculation broke down, and there was a sharp decline in prices. Wabash was pressed for sale, and declined from 33¾ to 29¾. Then came Lake Shore and Northwest common, both of which declined 1¾ per cent., the former from 71¾ to 69¾ and the latter from 39 to 37½. Western Union and Union Pacific dropped 1¾ per cent., St. Paul common 1¾ per cent., Pacific Mail 1¾ per cent., Rock Island ¾ per cent., and the remainder of the list ¼ to ¾ per cent. At times there was a pressure to sell, and the Exchange was the scene of more excitement than for a long time past. At the close the market showed a fractional recovery from the lowest point of the day, but was feverish. The sales made were 29,000 Western Union, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 36,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Northwest, 5,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul, and 26,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 118; do new, 120; 5 20s of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 113¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 96¼; Tennessee, old, 73¾; do new, 79; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 21; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 79¾; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 52; Harlem 127¾; do preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 71¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 37½; do preferred, 53; Rock Island, 95; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 32; do preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 29¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 25¾; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 100¾; Lake Shore, 69¾; Panama, 17¾; Illinois Central, 94¾; Union Pacific, 23¾; Central Pacific, 91¾; Union 87; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, 5 P. M., June 16.—Consols: money 92⅝@92⅞; account 92⅜@92⅝; 5 20s '65, 103½; do '67, 108; 10-40s 103½; new 5s, 104½; Erie, 27; preferred, 49; New York Central 90.

PARIS, June 16.—Rentes 58f 85c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 16, 1874.

Trade continues dull, and the general markets present no new or important characteristics worthy of special notice. The demand for almost everything is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values, there have been no important changes since the date of our last report excepting an advance in Hams and Lard.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, and we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $2 40@2 50 ₰ bushel for medium, and $2 65@2 75 for prime navies.

BUTTER—Continues very dull and, notwithstanding there is less coming in on consignment, the supply is in excess of the demand and prices are no better: 10@16 cts for common to prime.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and dull but unchanged at 13¾@14 for prime Ohio Factory.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—The market continues steady and, notwithstanding the arrivals are increasing, there is no accumulation and prices are fully sustained; regular sales at 17, and some dealers have commenced taking for case 3 ₰.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at $6 75@7 25 for spring wheat; $7 25@7 40 for red winter, and $8@8 50 for white. Rye Flour, $5 75@6.

GREEN TRUCK—Was in good supply to day, consisting in cars from Baltimore, Cincinnati, &c., however, were pretty well sustained. Cabbage, 4 ₰ bri; Peas, $3@3 4 ₰ bri; green Beans, $8@9 ₰ bri; Cucumbers, ₰ box; Tomatoes $3@3 6 ₰ box; New Potatoes, $8@8 50 ₰ bri; Strawberries, 10@12 cts ₰ quart box.

GRAIN—The receipts continues dull, and there is not much prospect of an improvement during the next 30 days. As there is every appearance of a heavy fruit crop, Sugars may be an exception, but the indications are that all other articles in this category will be neglected during the time in question, perhaps longer.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c. Standard A, 10¾; C, 9¾; Extra C, 9¼; Yellow C, 8¾; Prime, 8¼; Extra C, 8¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 8¾. American Extra C, 9. Yellow Sugars, 8 to 8½, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 25; good, 24; fair, 23c. Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; lots, 30c less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 55c; good to prime, 75@80.

SYRUPS—Choice Carolina, 85; Patna, 85c; Rangoon, 82½c.

SPICES—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; tower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues dull with more offering, and the receipts of late days have still further declined; we reduce our quotations for Red Winter Wheat to $1 30@1 35 and $1 40@1 45 for white—sales of red ranging $1@1 35. The Oat market is pretty well stocked, but prices remain as last quoted, ranging from 59@60 for good mixed to prime white, according to quality. Shelled Corn is firmer under the influence of declared receipts, but there is not much offering for it; quotable at 74@75, free in elevator. Ear Corn is in light supply, and fairly quotable at 72@73, as to quality. There is little or no movement in Rye; prices nominal at 75@78.

HAY—Baled continues dull, with more offering than there is a demand for, but no prices made in lots; quoted: $18@23 ₰ ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4 75@5 25 ₰ brl.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 14¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 10¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, canvassed, 13¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₰ lb; 10lb sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾ Mess Pork, ₰ brl, $19 50. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tres s, 12¾ ₰ lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 8¾; half brls, 9; packages, 9¼; 50lb cans, 9¾; 5's & 10s, 10¾; 3 lb pails, 10; 5 do pails 10¾; 6 do pails 10¾.

POULTRY—Live Chickens 70@80 cts ₰ pair.

POTATOES—There is rather more inquiry and a better feeling, but, as yet, there has been no advance in prices; we continue to quote at $2 40@2 75 ₰ bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. New crop, $8@8 50 ₰ brl.

RAGS—The market is pretty quiet and unchanged at 3 cts ₰ lb for good mixed.

TALLOW—6@6¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is wanted at $2 25. There is no demand for either Clover or Timothy.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 16, 1874.

While, as noted in our last report, there is a firmer feeling, trade, so far as our market is concerned, continues quiet, and in an unsatisfactory condition. It is true, there has been no material decrease in the amount of supply daily offering, but both producers and refiners continue to complain that there is no margin for profit. The latter have been complaining all along that the raw article was higher relatively than the product, and as the former has advanced with the latter, the position of the refiners, so far as the rate to the interests of the refiner, has not been improved thereby. Crude was quoted to-day at 8¾ brl at Parker for immediate shipment and 8¾@9 at the wells. It is stated that, hereafter, the commissioners will require, under a new law, will be obliged to make a statement under oath of the amount of oil they have in tanks, once a month. Refined was quoted at 15c, and is unchanged. June 13, delivered in Philadelphia, and July 15¾, equal to 10¾ here.

Oil barrels continue very dull. Brokers say there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bradley & Co	Hutchinson O W	228
McKeever	Hutchinson O W	20
Duncan	Hutchinson O W	190
Duncan	American O W	330
Duncan	Sunbeam O W	240
Fisher Bros	Loomis & Co	240
J Gallagher	Holdship O W	388
Bushnell	Crystal O W	204
Total		3,140

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, June 15.—In Wheat we have had increased activity and variableness, and at times much depression, the market influenced unfavorably by the unfavorable advices from Europe and the liberal receipts at the Lake ports, though they show a large falling off, and this, we think, will be far more noticeable ere the close of the month. The falling off in the receipts thus far this month, as contrasted with the first half of May, is very large indeed, but this has thus far failed to exert much influence owing to the fine weather in Great Britain, the unfavorable advices thence, and the reduced limits to English orders. A very rapid decline in freights and a cargo addition to the tonnage in port have checked the downward tendency materially and stimulated the export inquiry both to the Continent and Great Britain. The cargo shipments from Chicago during the past four weeks, coupled with the fine weather for their use in Great Britain have exerted a very depressing influence, causing a withdrawal of orders or a great reduction in their limits. The aggregate receipts of Wheat at the upper lake ports from the 1st of January to June 1, 1874, to June 1, 1874, have exceeded the general expectation, but a decided change may now be confidently looked for, and ere the first price the quantity of wheat in sight will show a marked falling off. Our advices generally are favorable for the crops in some localities we have had copious rains, in others of too much rain and cold nights, but we do not attach much importance to these complaints. We think the crop in California has been magnified greatly, but the prospects here are decidedly flattering, and the accounts from Canada are far more hopeful than a month since so that farmers are emboldened to sell their surplus promptly, and we doubt not they will do so, since we are likely to have little or no speculation in July, though they are certain to show a decided falling off as contrasted with April and May. The Continental demand has continued good, and the exports of the week will be seen, were large, reaching 4,514,086 bush against 905,079 bush the corresponding week last year. Our receipts of Winter Wheat have increased, and in this we have had much variableness and at times much depression. The business for the future has been more active, and at comparatively high prices, confined chiefly to this month.

We have had rather a more active and general demand for flour than for the week prior to our last week's review, but with large arrivals a further demand has been established to on most grades under $8 ₰ brl. The low price accepted for the low grades of Spring Winter Wheat Extras has caused them to attract very general attention, and since Wednesday we notice a determined resistance on the part of a few large holders of White Wheat brands to any further decline, and this in view of the fact of a marked falling off in the supplies in prospect, the relatively low prices current for Flour as contrasted with Wheat at values and markets, and the serious loss millers are forced to submit to when sales are made at the prices now bid. This depressed state of things has continued so long, especially with holders of White Wheat brands, that many despair of a favorable change; but this rests mainly with millers who must forcibly realize the importance of buying Wheat in the interior to correspond to the decline on the seaboard. Notwithstanding the large arrivals we find our stock is diminishing; much of that arriving having been previously sold is being shipped, and we find good straight lines of shipping Extras, fresh ground, are in limited supply and firmer at the close; this is especially true of State extras. The exports of the week have been large, some 87,289 brls, against 5,677 brls the corresponding week last year, and we find our stock is slightly diminished and a more confident feeling is noticeable with receivers of Winter Wheat brands; this was quite apparent yesterday. At the lower prices accepted yesterday there was a brisk demand and a large business in grades under $7 ₰ brl. The low and medium grades of Minnesota have been pressed on the market, and the lowest point of the season accepted the past week, but Fancy brands have ruled steady, though comparatively quiet.—Tribune.

Chicago Provisions Market—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, June 15—A quiet and rather dull week has been passed in the provision market, and little change has taken place in prices. The offerings were moderate, as it is understood that a good share of the product now on hand is held against July and August contracts, and shippers are unable to obtain small lots unless willing to pay extreme figures. The speculative movement was also interfered with to some extent on the above account, and little life was manifested. Mess pork was dull, and on the whole range prices were about 50c lower and closed weak. Lard was lower during the early portion of the week, but rallied again near the close and ruled with more steadiness. Meats were offered more freely in a quiet way, and prices suffered a reduction of ¼@¾c on all descriptions. Advices from Liverpool were rather favorable to holders, quotations by cable at the close ranging at 67@68s for Western prime mess pork, 59s 6d for lard, 42s for Cumberland middles, 44s 6d for short rib middles, 46s for long clear middles, 47s for short clear middles, 46s for long cut hams, and 38s for short cut hams. The markets exhibited a fair degree of firmness, with little change to note in values. The receipts of provisions during the week were light, while the shipments were fair for this season of the year. To day's decidedly weak and unsettled feeling prevailed in this market, and lower prices ruled on nearly all the leading articles, excepting lard, and offerings were largely in excess of the demand. Mess pork was weak and prices irregular, and 25@37½ lower on the whole range, but closed steadier. Lard was steadily held and offered sparingly, but buyers generally refused to purchase excepting at concessions. Meats were offered quite freely, and prices were about ½c lower—Inter Ocean.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, weak and unsettled; No 1 spring $1 19@$1 20; No 2 $1 13¾ cash; $1 18¾ seller July; No 3 $1 12½; rejected $1 02@1 03. Corn irregular and unsettled; No 2 mixed 62 cash; 60 seller July or August; rejected 58c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 46¾ cash; 43¾ seller July; 33¾ seller August; rejected 43¾@44c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 84½c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $17 40 cash in small lots; no round lots offering; $17 37½ seller July; $17 50 seller August. Lard steady; moderate demand at $11 10 cash and July; $11 15 bid August. Corn 60¾c seller July. Pork and Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton quiet, with a decline to 17¾c. Flour in buyers' favor and quotations chanced. Wheat lower and supply large; No 2 spring $1 37@1 40½; No 2 Northwest $1 40@1 40½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 42@1 43; winter inferior at $1 03@1 30. Barley nominal. Malt quiet; two rowed State at $1 75; Canada West $2 05. Corn in moderate demand; mixed 70@80c; yellow 80@81c; white 82@84c. Rice and molasses unchanged. Coffee quiet at 17¾@21c. Sugar lower at 7¾@7¾c. Crude petroleum 15½; refined 15¾c. Eggs steady at 14½@15c. Hops quiet at $17@30. Beef quiet; extra mess 14@15c. Middles dull at 9¾@10c. Lard dull at 11¾@11¾c. Tallow quiet; time heavy at 8½@c. Butter steady at 18@22c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Cotton easy at 17½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork: demand fair and market firm; $17 75@17 87½ offered; $18 held, and 1 brl; sales nominal at 10½@10¾c loose; kept in lobbing at 11¼@11¾c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders at 6c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon easier; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 10¼@10¾c packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 23¾; No 2 $1 21¾. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 cash or seller June 46c. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 58½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 84c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 1 $1 30; No 2 85@90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Flour quiet and in good demand. Wheat quiet. Corn easy at 84@85c. Oats lower; western mixed 56@60c; western white 60@65c; weaker at 90@91. Provisions quiet. Pork unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; prime to choice western steady at 7½@8c. Coffee quiet and nominal. Whisky nominal at 96@96c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 16.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan cash and seller July $1 30¾; No 2 red $1 28¾. Corn dull and unsettled; no inquiry; No 2 cash 58c; seller July 59c; September 57½; low mixed 61½c; no grade 61c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1 36c; No 2 not to be rejected 48c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Flour dull and declining; superfine, $4 50@5; extra, $5 50@6; Penna family, $6 50@7; Minnesota, $6 50@7; Ohio, $6 50@7; Indiana, $6 50@7; fancy, $7 50@8; choice Minnesota, $8@8 50. Wheat dull; No 1 red, $1 47; amber $1 52@1 55. Corn steady at 81@83c. Oats unchanged. Butter quiet; choice western imported for home use, 18@20c; Western reserve, 12@15c; Pennsylvania, 16@18c. Eggs dull at 13@13c. Whisky 98½c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton dull at 8½@8¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 7,800; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged; white wheat 12 3d@12 6d; club 12 6d@12 9d; red western 10 6d@11 3d; red winter 12 6d@12 9d. Flour 27s. Corn 38s. Peas 41s.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Refined petroleum 29f.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 16.—Cotton quiet at 14½@15c. Flour quiet at $5 90@6 65. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 40. Corn steady at 50@55c. Oats steady at 45c. Lard 12c. Bulk meats: shoulders 8½c; sides 10½@11c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 07.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—Cotton dull at 17c. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $18. Bulk meats: shoulders 8c; sides 10½c. Bacon dull at 8¾@9½c. Lard 11¾@12c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Whisky 96c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—Cotton weak and easy; middling 17c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn active at 55c. Pork and Bulk Meats firmer. Bacon and Lard quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Corn quiet; mixed 65c. Bacon dull at 7¾@8½c; 10½c. Corn meal higher at $4 00.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 16.—Wheat quiet but steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1 40. Corn dull and prices are nominal at 74½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—Grain quiet and nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots 10½; Ohio test 110 degrees 13½.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,870 head; trade dull since the 1st; 7,423 head on sale and opened moderately active at strong last week's prices for good cattle, but common were a shade weaker; Illinois steers ranging 1,300@1,450 lbs, $5 75@6 25; Texas steers, ranging 1,000@1,250 lbs, $4 75@5 50; Shorthorn steers, ranging 1,200@1,400 lbs, $5 50@6; Canada steers ranging 900@1,300 lbs, $4 50@5 50; Illinois cows, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, $4 25@4 50; Indiana cows, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, $4 25@4 50; Michigan stockers, averaging 800@900 lbs, $3 75@4; Michigan stockers, averaging 500@600 lbs, $3 25@3 50. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 800 head; total for the week thus far 1,800 head; market dull and slow; not sufficient sales to make a quotable market; the few Canada lambs left over sold at $6 50@6 75 per head to-day; one drove sold at $5. Hogs: receipts to-day 400; total for the week thus far 1,800; no life in market; but few offering; prices nominal.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Cattle: receipts 3,830 head; market active and firm; good grades steady; others 10@15c lower; through Texans $2 50@4 00; fair to extra natives $5@6 30; shipments 5,467. Hogs: receipts 30,000 head; market opened fairly active and firm, but closed quiet and easier, particularly on poorer grades; $4 90@5 90 for poor to good; $6 00@6 05 for choice to extra; shipments 8,000.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Wool is in fair demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above extra and medium 48@50c; coarse 45@46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 46@50c; medium 50@52c; coarse 46@48c; combing washed fleece 50@52c; quarter blood Canada combing 50c; fine unwashed 35c; coarse and medium unwashed delaine 40@42c; extra and merino pulled 48@50c; No 1 and superfine pulled 48@49c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Business was quiet with manufacturers' agents and jobbers alike. The market for cotton goods ruled firm, with prices unchanged. Light and fancy prints continue in brisk demand, and are mostly sold up to the receipts. Fancy prints are quiet. Fancy and staple woollens and worsteds for fall trade are in moderate request. Foreign goods are very dull.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Cotton in better demand; sales of 2,000 bales; prices easier; good ordinary 16½c; low middling 17½c; middling to strict middling 17¾@18c; good middling to fair 18¼@18½c; receipts 120 bales; no exports; stock 56,766; unsold last evening 42,760.

Lumber.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Lumber more active and price firm at $8 75@8 87½ for joist and scantling; $10 50@11 50 for siding; $13@13 50 for common and boards; $7 75@7 90 for flats; $7 75@7 95 for shingles; sales of about 20 cargoes.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car s iron W J Hammond; 1 0 brls lime Bryce W & Co; 340 o brls lime D Bryce & Son; 1 car s iron C & P R R; 1 do lumber Aubrey & M; 1 0 brls oil 4 kegs paint G E Palmer; 10 0 mdses W R Hamilton; 60 do bkgs Salt J & J Laughlin; 1 car mdse D Chambers; 5 brls 1 on Zug & Co; 3 s e cases F Pollard; 2 bxs organs T R Morton; 56 pkgs 8s Adkins & Co; 1 car s iron Jones & Laughlin; 276 ska oats 6 brls flour J & W Fairley; 5 cars oil brls B D Moore; 1 car s pipe J U Walker; 14 s e ware Gamble & A; 5 brls 8s bags W Herbert; 12 do J H Tilton; 15 do T B Young & Co; 60 pieces s pipe H H Collins; 20 kegs p barley Houck McC & Co; 9 pkgs 0 meal J W Jenkins; 12 s e ware Heald C & Co; 1 brl 20 sks flour W Craig; 1 t s iron A Bradley.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.—15 cases tobacco 25 bxs soda Curry and M; 40 do nails England and H; 10 0 brls soap W Shippington; 15 doz brooms Arbuckles and Co; 1 car shingles C and A Hays; 17 brls eggs J H Loh and Co; 9 brls hides Fiscus and Son; 200 do James Cattery and Co; 5 brls oils A Torrence; 1 car hay Keil and R; 2 do s Iron Brown and Co; 18 brls flour W Ferguson; 10 do J H Scott and Co; 2 S Patterson; 1 car spelts Moorhead and Co; 10 brls eggs Voigt M and Co; 10 do J A G Goff and Co; 10 do W B Graff and Co; 1 car lumber Wilson M and G; 20 brls oil A D Clarke; 1 car shingles J R Mellon; 10 do flour owners; 30 brls liquor S McCrickert and Co; 10 do M Muhlael, 10 do Wm Sloan and Co; 10 do Miller Fand Co; 275 pkgs lard Reis H and K; 50 brls spirits Hostetter and S; 1 car s iron W Norris; 4 cases cigars Bergdoll and C; 10 do R and W Jenkinson; 10 brls spirits J M Carson; 25 do do pork W B Hays and Co; 1 car flour Shomaker and Co; 2 do Watt L and Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST LOUIS R. R.—8 s machines Wheeler M Co; 100 brls flour F W Jenkins; 1 car Bro; 1 car reapers S Hare & Son; 1 do grain McHenry & H; 1 do e cora Houck & Neff; 15 trips hams Lee & Co; 1 do C Tuppenhime; 2 trunks Penna L C; 20 brls eggs H Riddle Son & Co; 40 do 1 oil J K Hunter; 185 s k s rye W Meek; 1 car 5 bran W H Natzer & Son; 45 s k s flour T C Jenkins; 1 car hay G Gordon; 1 do staves C A Wormcastle; 100 brls flour E W Jenkins & Co; 30 do bags A Hills; 1 car hay Penn Salt Co; J W Fairley; 10 brls onions J A Graff & Co; 1 car s iron W Mullins; 40 s k s flour B H Voskamp.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car s iron Shoenberger; 3 do ice K Blair; 3 brls 1 oil T H Nevin & Co; 2 cars soap G Cochran; 2 pkgs leather Graham & Co; 5 brls meal 84 do oats J A Riebel; 1 car hay P Kohen; 2 brls d fruit J Herbert; 6 bales hay R Knox & Son; 1 car cooperage J M Hemphill; 10 brls flour P H Hitler & Co; 30 do Kelley & Son; 20 s k s wool S Bradley & Son; 1 car flour Gilmore & Co; 1 car cooperage S C Rhoades; 1 do H Corder; 1 do plaid Beymer H & Co; 1 do lumber Mullins S & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—26 cars coal Sanie C Co; 42 do N Y & C G Co; 16 do stone J L Lowry; 4 do Howard & Son, 2 do bark J C Lappe; 1 do junk J Wolf; 1 do lumber G W Dibridge; 1 do J W Nagz; 48 brls oil S Loomis & Co; 200 brls cheese Braden & P; 1 car stone T Berry; 8 do 1 stone Kiomax & Bros; 5 do Shoenberger B & Co; 40 sks potatoes VanGorder & S; 42 bdls hides J Hammond & Son; 22 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 34 do N Y & C G Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats Scott & G; 1 do Elwood & McC; 1 do A A Taylor; 1 do L G Graff & Co; 1 do F Schield; 1 do wheat D G Stewart & Co; 4 do Marshall K & Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Brown & Co m	1	Nimick & Co	25
Caughey & H	1	Byers & McC m	3
J Reamer m	2	P D Nicols	6
Zug & Co o	4	Wade Iron W o	2
Lewis B & D m	6	Lindsay & McC m	3
Loomis & Co m	1		
Total			54

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lloyd & B p	2	McKnight P & Co o	5
J Moorhead m	2	Kloman & Co m	1
Lucy Furnace o	18	Isabella Furnace o	21
Total			49

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Nimick & Co m	1		

FIRE BRICK.

MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
Chas. M. MacGowen, Sole Agent

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

The Penn Avenue Act.

The argument in relation to the constitutionality of the Penn Avenue Act was continued in the District Court yesterday, and occupied the entire day. The argument, as we have said, hinges on the question as to whether the Commissions created under the act are special commissions, or whether they are merely adjuncts to the municipality, similar to a Council Committee.

The Watson Street Murder.

A further hearing was had yesterday before Acting Mayor McMasters in the cases of James Donovan, Andrew McGraw, Barney Kearns and David Goggins, charged with complicity in the shooting that occurred in a house of ill fame on Watson street, where Elgar was shot and from the effect of which he subsequently died. Donovan preferred his bail bond, Goggins was discharged, and McGraw and Kearns in default of bail were committed to jail for trial.

"Old Prob" Discomfitted.

Notwithstanding the frowns of "Old Prob" last evening the festival at the North avenue M. E. church Allegheny, was largely attended and proved a great success. The pleasant entertainment will be continued this evening, when one of the attractions will be the disposal, in shares, of a cake containing a gold ring. The festival is one that will amply repay a visit. This is the last night, and those who wish to pass an evening delightfully should not miss the opportunity thus offered.

Roof Destroyed—Steamer Damaged.

The alarm of fire about eight o'clock last night from box 62, located at the Independence Engine house, on Penn avenue, was occasioned by the burning of the roof of the iron and steel works of Reese, Graff & Woods, situated on the bank of the Allegheny river. The roof was entirely destroyed, causing a loss of about $500. During the fire the A. H. Gross engine that was standing near the railroad track at the corner of Railroad and Thirty-second streets, was run into by the night express train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, going north, and damaged to the extent of about thirty dollars. The firemen were highly indignant over the affair and expressed in strong words their unmitigated contempt and disapprobation of the proceedings.

BURGLARY LAST NIGHT.

A Smithfield Street Store Entered.

Last night, after twelve o'clock, the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Low & Wilson, on Smithfield street, between Diamond alley and Fourth avenue, was entered by burglars and a roll of valuable cloth and four or five vests carried off. Officer Horvey, while patrolling his beat, discovered that the store had been broken into, and he reported the fact to Lieutenant Coulson, who has charge of the district. The person or persons who committed the offense have not been arrested.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOLS.

Resignations and Election of Teachers.

At a meeting of the Board of School Directors of the Forbes district (Sixth ward) held last night, the resignations of the Misses Garvin and Wallace were accepted. The following teachers were then re-elected without being assigned places, however, except as to the Principal:

L. H. Eaton, Principal. Assistants—Misses Ellen W. Lompe, Belle Mackrell, Ella M. Covert, Alice J. Jackson, Jennie Simpson, Emma L. Neely, Lizzie McClaren, Eliza J. McNeely, Augusta J. Haller, M. A. McFadden, Lillie Morgan, Jennie S. Cooper, Jennie McClure, Maggie Little, Martha L. Gibson, Emma Stewart.

John Zoidler was elected janitor of the Ann school building, and Mrs. Harriet Clark janitress of the Second avenue building.

The corps of teachers having been reduced one by the Central Board leaves but one vacancy yet to be filled on account of the resignations accepted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted complimenting the retiring teachers, and thanking them for past services. The Secretary was instructed to transmit the same to the ladies.

At the next meeting of the board the vacancy will be filled and the teachers assigned places.

THE TICKET ENDORSED.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny.

Last evening the Young Men's Republican Club, of Allegheny, held a special meeting—called chiefly to consider the question of endorsing the Republican ticket recently chosen. President Smythe presided, Mr. W. H. Lockhart acting as Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Craeraft presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Young Men's Republican Club, recognizing in the candidates placed before the voters of Allegheny City on Tuesday last by the recent Republican conventions, the capability and honesty requisite for the various offices for which they have been put in nomination, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Club, casting aside all previous preferences, endorse the tickets submitted, and we the members pledge ourselves to give it our undivided support at the coming election.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Myler presented the report of the Finance Committee, showing a balance of $241 26 in the treasury.

A resolution offered by Mr. Graham was adopted, instructing the Secretary to notify members to pay dues and requesting him besides to furnish the club with a list of all members who have paid up.

Mr. Negley moved that a committee of four be appointed to make arrangements for the Club to visit Harrisburg during the State Convention. Carried, and the chair appointed Messrs. Myler, Renwick, Marshall, Stokes and Graham.

The Committee agreed upon at last meeting to revise the constitution was announced, and consists of Messrs. H. S. Fleming, A. W. Ecwin and J. D. Walker.

Adjourned to meet next Tuesday night.

HOTEL ROBBERIES.

Arrests at the Central Hotel—The Locks of Eleven Rooms Tampered With.

The Central Hotel has been for several months past subjected to a series of robberies that were very annoying to the proprietor and equally displeasing to the victims of the thefts. Mr. Barr kept a bright look-out for the thieves with the result given below, and on Thursday he applied at the hotel on Friday last and were shown to a room. They registered their names as Chas. E. Tienan and J. F. Wilson from Erie. Two other young men called at the hotel on Sunday and asking for Wilson and Tienan were shown to their room. Yesterday morning the strange parties again called at the hotel, and passed directly up stairs. They were watched, and were observed going into each room, different from that in which they had and finally went into one room and closed the door. An examination was made of the rooms they had visited, and it was found that the screws of the bolt had been removed, so that the doors could be opened by a simple push from the outside. As soon as this discovery was made the young men were quietly locked in the room occupied by Wilson and his friend, and officer McGovern, who is stationed at Third avenue and Smithfield street, was summoned. He at once went to the room and arrested Wilson, and his two friends named Matthew Arrison and J. J. Curtis. It happened that Tienan was absent at the time, having retired at last night he was arrested by Detective John Herron. They were all placed in the Central Station House, and Mr. Barr made an information before Acting Mayor McMasters charging them with robbery. Curtis said that with his wife he boarded on Third avenue, and a warrant was secured by Officer McGovern for the purpose of searching his apartments. At four o'clock the prisoners were called up for a hearing, and from what evidence have been paid, as the officers of the company know that its debt could not be paid, as it matured, and proceedings in bankruptcy having been threatened, payment of a part would have involved the creating of a preference by the policy adopted, as well as illegal under the bankrupt law.

About May 15 suit was commenced by Martin and Worth, contractors on the Bennett's Branch and Sligo Branch for some $180,000 claimed to be due them, which was followed by other suits against the company, aggregating about $500,000. The object of these parties in bringing suit from issuing executions and wasting the property of the company to the injury of other creditors, a petition in bankruptcy was filed by R. P. Jones, President of the Smithfield Savings Bank, on behalf of the company, in their injury, alleging acts of bankruptcy on the part of the company, and asking a decree.

The Answer to the Bankruptcy Petition.

To this petition the Company made answer denying the acts of bankruptcy alleged, and demanding a jury trial, which has been set for trial at the October term. Meanwhile a more careful examination of the affairs of the Company showed that the utmost confusion existed in the accounts relating to the financial affairs, and its debt was ascertainable by investigation of a multitude of detached papers, statements and accounts, that the accounts of the construction of the Sligo Branch had not been entered in books of the company, thus making it necessary to examine transactions in detail, extending over a period of five years and tracing each separate transaction to its origin.

To add to the difficulty, many papers were missing, and information had to be obtained from other parties to supplement and explain what was to be found here.

Under these circumstances, it was not possible to get at the exact amount of the indebtedness, even within the time allowed for the meeting, but sufficient knowledge has been obtained to show that the following is a near approximation.

STATEMENT OF COMPANY'S DEBT—APPROXIMATE TO MAY 31, 1874.

Bills payable		$1,964,009 15
Accounts payable		539,329 43
Due Pennsylvania Railroad Co., advances and coupons		1,047,101 33
Balance freight charges		263,789 73
Due contractors et al. on Bennett's Branch		557,145,44
Bonds and mortgages on Real Estate		144,193 97
Sundry accounts		465,985 19
Railroad Company's currency account		25,567 15
Coupons R. R. bonds		2,895 00
Interest due State of Penna		87,500 00
Interest due July 1st, on First Mortgage bonds		145,000 00
Taxes due State, estimated		34,000 00
Interest on purchase of stock in Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.		61,500 00
Total debt		$5,338,016 44
Less cash	$ 44,365 63	
Sundry accounts	220,393 01	
May earnings unlocked for	14,101 35	
262 R. R. bonds, endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and held as collateral	235,800 00	
		$ 514,659 99
Balance of debt		$4,823,356 45
Add cost of 41,000 shares of stock in Oil Creek & Allegheny Valley Railroad		1,537,500 00
Total floating debt		$6,360,856 45

The latter item of $1,537,500 is suspect to be funded at the option of the company in bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest.

The Company's Assets.

The property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad consists of 132 miles of main line from Pittsburgh to Oil City, 12 miles of which are double track, 77 miles of sidings on the main line between Pittsburgh and Oil City.

It has a large amount of real estate in the city of Pittsburgh, worth perhaps $800,000.

The Company also owns the low grade line on Bennett's Branch extension, 110 miles from the mouth of red bank to the mouth of Bennett's Branch, where it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie road.

The Company also owns the Plum Creek Branch, 9¾ miles long.

The entire equipment of the Company is now valued at $2,200,000

The property is subject to $4 000,000 of 7 3.10 per cent. bonds on the main line, to ten millions of 7 per cent, currency bonds on the Bennett's Branch and to three and a half millions due to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in second mortgage bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest.

Its Floating Indebtedness.

The floating indebtedness as shown above amounts in round numbers to $6,400,000, which has been created to a large degree in the purchase of property, outside of proceeds derived from the mortgages but now covered by them.

This property is estimated to have cost about $5,700,000, and making an allowance of $2,170,000, for depreciation, bad investments in Oil Creek Railroad bonds and other properties, the cash value of the property is reduced to about $3,500,000.

The difference between expenditure and the original cost of the property about $600,000 is probably accounted for by a great many detailed expenditures during the first four years, such as completing the right of way and extension of tracks to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's passenger depot, extension and completion of yard tracks in the city of Pittsburgh and other items that have absorbed all or nearly all this sum.

The Prospects for the Future.

After the year it may be safely said the company is in condition to earn on its main line, 132 miles, $20,000 per mile (the earnings for last year being $20,433) making $2,640,000 and on the balance of its road $8,000 per mile, $560,000, making a total of $3,100,000. And the times being all of low grade, in fair working condition, with equipment in good repair, ought to be worked at 60 per cent. or less, that being the average of the last few years.

This will give $1,276,000 of net earnings to apply to the interest on the bonded debt, which amounts to $1,162,000, leaving about $114,000, to apply to the interest on any bond which the company may now issue, to fund its floating debt.

With the return of business to its usual prosperity and the resumption of its ordinary volume and channels, it will require but a few years to enable the company to meet the interests on all its debt, including the bonds issued to secure its floating debt; and it is believed that it is the true policy of the creditors to fund this floating debt into a 7 per cent. income bond, secured by a mortgage or bond of trust, so that the revenues of the company, after providing for the interest on the present funded debt will be applied to the income bond.

A recourse to legal proceedings and forced sale of the Company's property, could, it is submitted, have but one result, and that would be the sacrifice of the present floating claims, and also of the stock of the company, which certainly could not serve any interest whatever.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN SCOTT,
President.

Disposing of the President's Report.

On motion, the report was received and referred to a committee of five, with power to act.

Mr. Thompson thought that all the interests should be represented on this committee, and suggested that contractors and stockholders be represented upon it.

The Chair appointed Messrs. James I Bennett, W. H. Wheelan, F. W. Martin, J. R. McCune and Reuben Miller.

Mr. McCune declined to serve, and suggested that some person having larger interests than himself be substituted.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. W. Morrison, one of the contractors, was placed on the committee in place of Mr. McCune.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott Explains.

Col. Thomas A. Scott was then called upon to make a statement. That gentleman, in response, said he had nothing to say that had not been embodied in the report of the President and Directors. It was a plain, unvarnished statement. He thought the issuing of income bonds, bearing interest, would be the surest method of paying the funded debt. He believed that in this manner the company could pay three per cent. interest the first year and he believed they would be able to pay seven per cent. the third year, and he thought it was the best the company could do under the circumstances, and he deemed it a good plan and one that would be of advantage equally to the creditors and stockholders. He thought the best they could do, and it was the intention of the present management to run the road as economically as possible, and to use all its resources in meeting its obligations.

Mr. Thompson—Is any time indicated of how long these bonds are to run?

Mr. Scott—No sir; I think they will be the ordinary form of bonds, to run twenty years, to be secured by mortgage.

Col. A. K. McClure—Is there any rate of interest guaranteed?

Mr. Scott—No sir; the bonds will be secured by a deed of trust, and three per cent. will probably be paid the first year, and in a very few years seven per cent. can easily be paid. I believe that is the intention—to do the best we can.

The Committee on President's Statement.

The committee of five now appeared and submitted the following report on the statement given above:

Your committee report that in their judgment the floating debt now due chiefly grows out of expenditures for new track, necessary rolling stock and general betterments of bridges, stations, &c., &c., owned by the company.

We also find that during the past five years that the earnings of the line have year by year uniformly increased, and that with the new road now in operation we may with safety predict a still greater return from the whole line now completed to Driftwood.

Recommendations.

We recommend to the creditors that they shall, as far, as practicable, renew past due obligations, provided that such renewals can be made satisfactory.

As creditors, we beg leave to ask that the President, Directors, &c., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the owners of this road, by virtue of a majority of stock, as also the guarantors of thirteen and a half millions of bonds, a part of which are now selling in the London market, will, at an early day, take such steps as will entirely prevent the discredit of an enterprise so frequently and so strongly approved by their late President.

We also suggest that a six per cent. gold bond be issued in order to represent the expenditures indicated, and that said bond be made good by indorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., so that this indebtedness may ultimately become funded into the same.

Resolved, That a permanent committee, to consist of five persons, be appointed by this meeting to confer with the officers of the company as also with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to report to a meeting, at the earliest date possible, the result of their conference, to be called by the Chairman of this Committee.

JAS I. BENNETT,
W. W. MORRISON,
T. WHEELEN,
REUBEN MILLER,
F. W. MARTIN.

A Permanent Committee.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the report was received and the committee was made the permanent committee to confer with the officers of the railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, it was ordered that copies of the reports be printed and furnished the creditors.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place one week from Tuesday next, when the committee will *further report*.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Meeting of the Central Board Yesterday—New Members—May Attendance of Pupils—High School Faculty Re-elected—The Funds of the Board.

A meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms on Fourth avenue. The meeting was announced for the 9th inst., but no quorum was present then.

Mr. Chas. Evans who was elected to represent the Twenty-ninth ward in the Central Board presented his certificate and was sworn in. His term will expire in 1875.

A certificate for Mr. Richard Perry, as a member of the Central Board from the Monongahela district, in place of Mr. Jope, who has removed from the district, but not yet resigned, was read, and considerable debate resulted.

The question having been raised whether Mr. Jope's seat is vacant in the Central Board, only because he has removed from the sub-district, the matter was fully discussed and finally referred to a special committee to report at next meeting.

Attendance of Pupils.

Prof. Lucky, Superintendent of the city schools submitted the following report for May:

Teachers employed—Males 55, females 324. Total 379.

Pupils enrolled—Males 7349, females 7623. Total 15,172.

Average attendance—Males 6238, females 6117. Total 12,355.

The Superintendent highly recommends the drawing executed by the classes in that branch of study. The report was received and filed.

The Secretary reported expenditures for May $24,347 12. Dr. Jilson, President of the High School, reported an attendance of 323 pupils for May, of which number 176 were males and 147 females.

High School Faculty Re-elected.

Mr. Harper, from the High School Committee, reported in favor of the re-election of the present faculty of the High School for the ensuing year. The report was adopted. The Finance Committee also recommended the payment of a number of bills which had been examined and found correct. Received and filed and bills ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Rules and Course of Instruction submitted a report which has already been made public. German is made a more important study in the High School than it has been heretofore. The report was received and filed and the changes made in the studies were adopted by the Board.

The Finance Committee reported the amount overdrawn June 15, 1874 as $3,027.08. Received and filed.

Mr. Allgaier, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented the report of the allotment of teachers for the various sub-districts. The allotment was approved, with the proviso that all buildings having 50 or more teachers shall have a first-class principal.

The committee also recommended that the salary of Miss Ralston, in the High School, be raised from $90 to $100 per month. Approved.

The recommendation of the committee in relation to giving teachers who have city normal school diplomas and State diplomas the preference over others, was laid on the table.

The recommendation to make the salaries the same as they were last year, was adopted.

Vacation.

The Committee on Vacation reported in favor of closing the schools from the last Friday of June to the first Monday of September. Adopted.

A communication read from a citizens' committee, appointed by the City Superintendent, to examine into the drawings made by the pupils of the city schools. The scholars are very highly praised, and if the same should be taken as evidence, they certainly deserve it.

The following bids for the care of unexpended balances were then opened.

The Tenth ward bank proposed to pay 5 7.10 per cent. on daily balances and charge the Board seven per cent. for money loaned.

Messrs. Praetsch, Sirous & Co; offered 6 per cent. on balances, and charge 8 per cent. for overdrafts.

Shoe and Leather Bank six per cent. on balances and overdrafts both.

The latter was elected Treasurer, provided the bond is satisfactory.

Mr. Ahl presented a resolution authorizing the directors of any sub-district to elect a special writing teacher, who shall be paid as a grammar teacher, and ranked as one of the primary teachers alloted to that district. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

On motion adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The interesting play of "Nip" was performed for the second time at the Opera House last evening, and as on the occasion of its first presentation, was received with every mark of approval. Miss Louise Sylvester is as popular as ever with theatre-goers and is frequently applauded in her most admirable rendition of the five characters she essays. The balance of the cast is very satisfactorily rendered. The mischievous fun and drolleries of the piece differs essentially from what is usually witnessed, and is quite pleasing throughout. Altogether the entertainment is exceedingly good, and will well repay a visit. The Opera House this week is decidedly the most attractive place of amusement in the city. "Nip" again to night.

Rare Chance.

In our For Sale column to-day is found a Hardware store and lease advertised. This store is in a good place for the business. The present owner has been about five years in the place and has a good trade. The lease of store and dwelling is at a low figure considering the locality.

Reasons for selling and quitting the business; to go to the country on account of sickness in the family. Swoger & Wright at 47½ Federal street are the agents.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street. tf DODDS & CASKEY.

C. West & Co., Carriage Manufacturers, on Liberty street, received yesterday from the East, several of the handsomest Pony Phaeton's that have been brought to the city this season. We predict there will not remain one unsold by Saturday.

You Can Buy

A good cook stove and full set of trimmings for $18 at Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro.'s, No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny. 6t

ORTWEIN ON TRIAL.

The Murder Case in Court—Nearly the Entire day Spent in Securing a Jury—Name of the Jurymen—Examination of Witnesses—The Testimony Taken—Demeanor of the Prisoner.

Yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Stowe on the bench, the case of Ernest Ortwein, indicted for the murder of John Hamnett, his wife, two daughters and a bound boy named Robert Smith, near Homestead, in Mifflin township, in the latter part of April last, came up for trial. There is no necessity whatever for sketching even briefly the circumstances connected with this awful tragedy, for it is of such recent occurrence that the horrible details, given to the public through the newspapers, yet linger in the minds of all our readers. The prisoner was brought into Court shortly after ten o'clock and placed in the box. He was neatly dressed in a dark suit, white shirt and collar and white necktie. His face was utterly devoid of expression, and at no time during yesterday's proceedings did he exhibit any interest in what was going on, nor could a gleam of intelligence be seen to light up his impassive face. District Attorney Bayne and R. M. Gibson, Esq., appeared for the commonwealth, and the defendant was represented by Messrs. Swartzwelder, Moore and Luty. Ortwein was directed to stand up while the indictment was being read to him, and at the conclusion, the prisoner, through Interpreter Hausman, Court Interpreter, answered the following interrogatories put by clerk McGonnigle.

Clerk McGonnigle—Prisoner at the bar, are you "guilty," or "not guilty?"

Ortwein—No, "not guilty."

Clerk McGonnigle—How shall you be tried? Ortwein—By God and my countrymen.

Clerk McGonnigle—May God send you a safe deliverance.

Impanelling a Jury.

The list of jurors drawn to serve at this session of the Criminal Court was also read to Ortwein and he was informed that it was his privilege to challenge twenty of them peremptorily, and as many for cause as could be satisfactorily shown to the Court. The first panel was exhausted before the requisite number of men was obtained, and the Sheriff was directed to summon anywhere he could lay his hands on them. At two o'clock, after having taken a recess, Court reconvened, and the work proceeded and continued until about half past four o'clock, at which time the following jury had been secured:

James M. McEwen,	William Graham,
Capt. H. H. Eaton,	Oliver McClintock,
John M. Scott,	Wm. Jackson,
John Duffy,	Henry Cochran,
Guyan M. Irwin,	A. J. You,
Wm. Smith,	John Sippey.

Opening the Case.

The charge was read by Clerk McGonnigle, when District Attorney Bayne opened the case for the Commonwealth. The witnesses he said would give to the jury in detail all the circumstances connected with the case, and he concluded by giving himself a brief synopsis of the tragedy.

The calling of witnesses was then commenced, and the testimony adduced before the adjournment of Court is as follows;

Taking Testimony.

D. K. Calhoun, sworn—Knew John Hamnett since 1847; he lived on the adjoining farm, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, and was about forty-four years of age; he married a Miss McElhenny; they had two children, Ida and Emma; know Ernest Ortwein, the defendant; he was a farm hand for Mr. Hamnett; knew him since the first of January last, under the name of Ernest Love; saw him often, generally two or three times a week, at work on the farm. The last time before the murder the house was standing as usual (House described); saw Ortwein the Monday before and the Monday after the murder. The last time was in jail. In the meantime, Mr. Hamnett's house had been burned up, this occurring on the morning of the 30th of April. When I went to the house it was burning; could see the bodies lying in the ruins, and we commenced to throw water on them and kept it up for three hours or an hour and a half to keep them from burning. The brick walls of the building were standing, and I went on a plank through one of the windows and found the body of Mr. Hamnett in the dining room. He was lying on his back with his right side toward me, and a portion of his clothes yet remained on his body. I recognized him by his teeth, of which he had a very fine set. (The witness here produced a piece of the coat collar of Mr. Hamnett, and parts of the shirt and necktie, which were taken from the neck of the neck of Mr. Hamnett's body, and when I came to the charred body of Mrs. Hamnett and Robert Smith had been taken out, also the body of Ida Hamnett. On the day following we got part of the body of Emma Hamnett. The body of the boy Smith was not so badly burned but preserved than any of the others, though one hand and arm, and the lower limbs had been burned off. There were two holes in his skull as though they had been made by the edge of a hatchet. A hatchet was found near at hand and it fitted both the holes. Mrs. Hamnett's skull was fractured, a crack running entirely around the skull. These are Mrs. Hamnett's false teeth (producing them); I know them by the shape she wore false teeth. This hair (shown) I cut from the back of Mrs. Hamnett's skull. It was saturated with blood. This hatchet (shown) was found in the kitchen where the body of Robert Smith was found. I saw it there myself and know that it belonged to Mr. Hamnett. It was got within two feet of his body.

Cross examined—It was about five o'clock that I got to the house the morning it was burned. I live near at hand; was not wakened up by the light. It was about daylight. Discovered the bodies after I got there. Mr. Vondrey, who wakened me, said the house was burning and he could not discover any person about it. There is a barn on the north side of the house. To the northwest the house faces a public road, and the front door opens there. Mr. Vondrey lives here and lifted to the jury a plan of the house, described the location, and character of the rooms, &c.) I never had any lengthy conversations with the prisoner. He was known among the neighbors as Ernest Love. I saw him the second time after he went to live with Mr. Hamnett. Never knew him to visit the neighbors but once, and then only heard of it. He was a good man to work. From the lager beer saloon in Homestead to Mr. Hamnett's house is about a mile. I think the saloon was kept by Louis Miller. I never met the defendant at Homestead. Mrs. Hamnett frequently visited the neighbors. I could have recognized Mr. Hamnett's body only by the shape of the upper part of his body. Mrs. Hamnett's body I recognized by the peculiar shape of the face as well as by the false teeth. On the morning of February after the murder I saw Ortwein in the road leading toward the Charleston & Virginia Railroad. They were the tracks of a heavy boot with the heel run down. Think they were Ortwein's.

Robt. Calhoun's Story.

Robert R. Calhoun sworn—Live within ten minute's walk of the residence of Mr. Hammett. Am a farmer. Was born and raised where I live now. Knew Mr. Hamnett ever since he moved on the farm in April, 1847. We went to the school together when boys and were intimately acquainted with each other. Knew Mrs. Hamnett after she was married. The children were named Ida and Emma, and the boy living with them was Robert Smith. Both of the children were small and of delicate frame. I last saw Mr. Hamnett about 12 o'clock on Wednesday of the day he was murdered. He was a healthy man. I knew the defendant Ortwein when he lived with Mr. Hamnett. He was on my place and passed near the barn as Mr. Hamnett and I were talking together. He went by and passed over the hill out of sight and I remarked to Mr. Hamnett "I wonder what that is." A peculiarity in his walk attracted my attention. I saw him about two days after on the new road. He was working for Mr. Hamnett. On the 26th of March he helped me thrash grain. I never talked to him any. He did all kinds of work required of a farm hand. I never knew his name until after the murder. In conversation with Mr. Hamnett two days before the murder, I asked him how he liked his man, and he said that he got along very well. Mr. Vondrey's boy first told me of the fire about five o'clock on Thursday morning. I went over and found the house all burned out. While the walls a blue smoke was rising from the debris, and made very offensive by the burning of the bodies. We discovered on making an examination the bodies of John Hamnett, Robert Smith and the little girl.

The further testimony of this witness was but a repetition of the evidence of the previous witness. At its conclusion, Judge Stowe announced the adjournment of Court until nine o'clock this morning.

LIBERTY STREET CHINA HOUSE.

An Immense Collection of China, Glass and Stoneware — Great Reduction in Prices — Messrs. Garber & Williams' Specialties.

The China House of Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, established in 1828 and which for nearly half a Century has maintained a reputation, second to none, bids fair under the present proprietorship to far surpass the old regime in its palmiest days. The first noticeable feature of this establishment is the unusually large assortment of goods displayed to view, which in amount and variety would place this house in the front rank of leading houses of its kind in the most extensive business mart of the country. To enumerate a fifthe of the wares were a herculean task, and we are content to state that for profusion of China, Glass and Stone wares, as also vases, mantel ornaments and other articles of beauty and utility. This house demands the attention of the casual visitor as well as the purchaser. Another feature extremely pleasing to all, and which has greatly contributed to the success of Messrs. Garber & Williams' sale is the exceedingly low prices at which their wares are sold. They are now selling the finest china ware at a figure almost as low as that which is asked for common stoneware. And our readers will know that this is no idle tale, when we state that an examination of their sales account, shows a very large increase over the corresponding period for last year and preceding years. Popularity of prices have augmented their sales and business. They have added to their establishment a decorating department, in which they employ the most skillful and scientific French decorators, and are prepared to decorate dinner, tea, supper and chamber sets in every conceivable design and pattern. Old sets will be regulided and matchings of any kind done promptly.

This house, then, deserves a liberal patronage, by reason of its large stock of imported and domestic wares, from which satisfactory selections may be made, the excellence and variety of their goods, their cheapness of prices, their facilities for decorating and ornamenting to suit the tastes of all, and their generous and reputable system of business.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Pereire at New York; steamer Australia at New York; steamer Gaelic at New York; steamer Anglia at Moville; steamer Scotia at Glasgow; steamer City of Buffalo at Queenstown.

The Latest Styles

in boots, shoes and gaiters at the cheap Shoe House of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny city.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

....Legal talent abounded at the creditors meeting yesterday.

....Burglars have tried their hands unsuccessfully on the Tenth ward Bank on Penn avenue.

....Sam Bell is charged with forcible entry by H. Hastey, before Alderman D. L. Smith of Allegheny.

....A branch of the Central Prohibition Association has been organized in the Second ward, Allegheny.

....Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad stop at Cresson now—the day express being the only exception.

....The Wylie avenue paving contract has been awarded to Joseph E. Lowrie of Cincinnati, at $1.75 per yard for cobblestone, and 60 cents for crossings.

....The crusaders were out on Smithfield street yesterday, taking the Central Hotel as one of their stopping places where they were received, and held a meeting.

....The Court of Common Pleas yesterday made an order committing Mary Kelley, an indigent insane woman, to Dixmont hospital, the expense of her maintenance to be born by the city.

....Monday night a saloon keeper, corner of Madison avenue and Liberty street, Allegheny, was set upon and badly beaten by a party of colored men. A physician had to be summoned to dress his injuries.

....The concluding exhibition of the Lawrence schools, under the superintendence of Prof. H. O. Gibbons, will be given to-morrow evening. The programme is a very choice one and promises to be quite entertaining.

....The Committee having in charge the adjustment of the difficulty between the city and the Oakland Passenger railroad, relative to the payment of certain back taxes, failed to meet yesterday, for want of a quorum.

....On Monday night John McGinnis, the well-known millionaire, died at his residence at Wall's Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had been in failing health for some time past and his demise was not unexpected.

....The following dispatch from Fitchburg, Mass., was received at the Mayor's office: Look for Johanna and Bridget Ragan, 18and 22 years of age; just landed; supposed to have gone to Pittsburgh instead of Fitchburg. HANNA KELLY.

....Colonel Scott's visit to Monongahela City yesterday looks as though the Pennsylvania Railroad had not forgotten the present rivalry between the P., V. & C. Road and the packets, and we look for interesting developments before long.

....The remains of Captain James Dawson, of the steamer Crescent City, which blew up some months ago on the Mississippi river, were recovered recently and a few days ago brought to McKeesport and interred in Versailles cemetery.

....James Bredin, Esq., of this city, was nominated by the Democracy of Butler, on Monday for President Judge of that county. Mr. Bredin is well liked in his old county, and unless the Republicans close up their ranks and unite on one man, he will be elected.

....It is a singular coincidence that both of the District Court Judges, who are now hearing an argument on the Penn Avenue case under the new Constitution, were members of the Con. Con., and took rank among the leading spirits of that remarkable body.

....Mayor Blackmore yesterday investigated the charge of insubordination made against Officer Hamilton of the Lawrenceville district. The policeman was reprimanded and informed that if any further complaint was made regarding his conduct he would be discharged.

....Sophia Sein, of Kilbuck township, was taken to the Allegheny County Home yesterday. She has been insane since May 15, and is a resident of Germany, and a short time after her husband died, and the poor woman has become, under the double affliction, a harmless idiot.

....The Committee of Councils appointed to consider the propriety of building a bridge on Second avenue, over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, for the purpose of relieving Second avenue of a part of its traffic, met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office and ordered the City Solicitor to draw up plans for the proposed bridge.

....The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will dispute the palm of fast time with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under the new time table the former road proposes running a train from Pittsburgh to Washington, a distance of two hundred and ninety miles, in ten hours. This includes several stops, and will make the running time about thirty-five miles per hour.

....The excursion sail to Sewickley on Monday night was quite a success in the "awaken ing" that it stirred up in that sleepy little borough. The meeting was held in the M. E. church, and when I came the enthusiastic character that the Sewickleyites generally were plunged into inconsolable sorrow because there were no saloons in the borough to close up.

....Register Gray was engaged yesterday hearing the testimony and arguments in the case of the contested will of David Kennedy, late of Jefferson township. By the will the executors of it are empowered to sell the property in case they see fit, and G. B. Kennedy, son of decedent, who is the executor named in the instrument, contests the will on the ground that his father was of unsound mind at the time he made it.

....An ordinance it is said will be introduced at the next meeting of Councils limiting the power of the Mayor to increase the police force to the number heretofore allowed by law, that number provided for by the ordinance. The new ordinance specially directs the Mayor "to dismiss any number of men the Police Committee may by resolution direct." This places the power where the real responsibility belongs.

....Benedict Moessilne of Lawrenceville was before United States Commissioner Gamble, yesterday, on a charge of passing a $20 counterfeit greenback. An investigation of the case resulted in the development of facts that seemed to indicate the matter to be a "set up job" against Moessilne, and he was discharged. Moessilne said he had several law suits with his brother-in-law, who made the information against him and from this cause had arrisen the suit.

....Yesterday, in the District Court, the argument on the two bills in equity of Messrs. Sawyer and Mellon against the city, involving the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act, was continued, Judges Ewing and White on the bench. Messrs. Garber & Williams for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Slagle for the city. Judge Sutton was to close for the petitioners, when, on account of his indisposition, the case was continued until to day, and other cases on the argument list were taken up.

....The McKeesport Merchants' Exchange is the title of an association organized by the business men of the town named. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing six days: President, J. P. Leach; Vice-President, Mr. DeLong; Secretary, Charles Scheller; Assistant Secretary, W. E. Harrison; Executive Committee, S. H. Hoffman, Edward Coyan, and William Hartman. The object of the exchange is to regulate prices, and have a general understanding on everything of interest or advantage to the business. The association will meet every Monday morning.

PERSONAL.

....Chief Justice Agnew was present yesterday at the Valley Road creditors' meeting.

....J. A. Knox, Assistant Fire Marshal for the South Side, received his commission yesterday morning.

....Hon. Felix R. Brunot was present at the meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company yesterday.

....Billy Scharff and party were at Ellis Ward's Hotel, twelve miles from Peekskill yesterday, making preparations for the race.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Thos. W. Kirkwood to Christian and Jacob Wool, Nov. 1, 1873, lot of ground in Versailles township. Price.....$1,000

Aaron Cozad to Samuel McMunn and Wm. Grier, Feb. 4, 1874, lot of ground in the Seventh ward, city. Price.....$650

James Montooth to Geo. H. Dauler, May 18, 1874, lot of ground in the Third ward, city, on north side of Smithfield street, near Sherbert alley. Price.....$20,250

Maria McFarland to Luke B. Davidson, March 8, 1871, lot of ground in the Twentieth ward, city, on Ellsworth avenue. Price, $16,180.69

Louis Heig to Andrew Dalzell, July 25, 1874, lot of ground in the Thirteenth ward, city, on Perry street. Price.....$900

James McCall to Miller McCall, June 30, 1855, lot of ground in Elizabeth township. Price $5,000

H. M. Brackenridge to James McCall and Miller McCall, June 28, 1855, same as above. Price.....$100.

Chas. Dahlinger to Andrew Dalzell, July 25, 1873, lot of ground in Allegheny city, being part of lot No. 90, in the plan of lots laid out by the Overseers of the Poor, on Ohio avenue. Price.....$2,000.

James D. Douglass to Jackson McWilliams, Jan. 17, 1874, lot of ground in Tenth ward of Allegheny. Price.....$1,500.

Willard Leonard to P. H. Loughman, May 30, 1874, several lots of ground in city of Pittsburgh. Price.....$1.

May Ewing to Alois Kovaczalla, April 1, 1874, lot of ground in the Sixteenth ward, city. Price.....$2,500.

Fordl Healy to Alois Kovaczalla, May 25, 1875, same as above. Price.....$1,630.

Isabella Noble to Moore Noble, May 18, 1874, lot of ground in Twenty-sixth ward, city. Price.....$2,500.

Louis Feilbach, guardian, to James H Johnson, April 1, 1874, one-third of a lot of ground on Arthurs street, in the Eleventh ward, city. Price.....$466 66

Quit-claim deed from Mary Weddle to James H. Johnson, for same as above. Price.....$1.

Samuel Gilfenny et al. to James R. Johnson, March 6, 1874, two-third interest in lot of ground on Arthurs street, Eleventh ward, city. Price.....$1,400.

W. W.